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EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Extracts from London Papers, received at the office of this Gazette.

[FROM THE SUN.]

We yesterday laid before our Readers the New Constitution of France. This great event we some time ago led them to anticipate. It was rather expected by us to have been promulgated on the 1st of July; but BONA-
PAPTE no doubt wished to wait the result of the Votes investing him with the Chief Consularship for life.

The people of this country are in general, greatly deceived respecting the Authors of the Consular Government, and therefore it behoves us to state the circumstances on which it originated. When the Abbe SIEYES was nominated one of the members of the Executive Directory, he perceived that it was impossible the Government could continue its march (to use the ridiculous and military epithet which the French employed on all Subjects, Religious, Political, or Literary) conformably with the Institutions which then prevailed. It has been the unhappy and mischievous Principle of the Legislators, to overthrow their Establishments, whenever the fortune of Arms was against them. Under these circumstances, a meeting of the Leading

was held at Orleans, over which SIEYES presided, at which it was determined, that the Episcopal Authority should be superseded by the Government of a single person. General MOREAU was the man selected for this purpose. But, on a sudden, BONA-
PAPTE landed at Frejus, and, contrary to his usual cautious habits, instantly declared to Maret, the Secretary General, that France was saved. Another meeting was held and it was resolved that the moral general should be laid aside for the political chieftain. The Constitution which was then organized in concert with BONA-
PAPTE, was the work of SIEYES; but previous to its publication, it was submitted to BONA-
PAPTE, who suggested several modifications, which were adopted. The public are well acquainted with the events which followed.

BONA-
PAPTE was seated on the Throne of the Bourbons. He promised every thing; he swore to preserve this new Form of Government, without deterioration. Scarcely a week had elapsed, before he altered a considerable part of the Fundamental Principles, and on the remonstrance of SIEYES, he placed his sword on the written copy, and asked whether any person could dispute the power which that instrument could enforce? Hence arose a coolness between the Manufacturer of Constitutions and the Corsican Chief; a coolness which has ever since existed, and which ended with the elevation of SIEYES into the Conservative Senate, by which he was cut off from any further interference, as a Political Agent in Affairs of the Public.

Since that period, the Constitution was but a Name, the First Consul every thing.

The present Constitution, is therefore the sole offspring of the First Consul's brain, and it may be observed respecting it, that he has shown in its organization a total ignorance of every kind of Legislative Principles, an acquaintance with which he has been more than once charged by most upright and intelligent men who have

considered him as better fitted to figure in a Camp, than in the more sober, but less illustrious path of a Law-maker.

It must not, however, be supposed, that the Constitution which we yesterday presented to our readers, has been a sudden ebullition from a restless and impetuous temper. We are warranted in asserting that it has been the fruit of, at least six weeks' vast meditation; it was kept in embryo till the votes could be collected respecting his nomination for life, and when that point was decided (which his bayonets rendered most certain) it was popped on the kind Public, as an evidence of the gratitude and wisdom of their modern Solomon.

In our observations upon this subject, we will not pretend to discuss its practical efficiency on the French people; they ought to be the best judges of its utility and necessity; we can only examine it according to those principles to which we have been habituated from our modes of thinking and living.

The most prominent circumstances in this novel scheme of policy is total dereliction of all those articles declaratory of the rights and liberties of man which heretofore presided the different constitutions which the French

had ever known. No security is offered against acts of oppression of the government. It is true, these were proclaimed in all their former codes, though never practised by the government; consequently in France the circumstance may be regarded without regret. But in the present instance, all provision for the security of the citizen was unnecessary, because, as the First Consul has declared himself sent from heaven to establish liberty, justice and equality, it necessarily follows, that under such a Theocratic government no abuses of power can possibly exist. Every thing is heavenly and just in conformity to his mission.

On this principle, the new constitution opens with the lowest order of magistracy, and gradually rises to a colossal height, whose top is decorated with the Corinthian capital of imperial authority.

Before we proceed to analyze the structure of this political system, which must not be denominated free government, we feel it our duty to announce, in the manner and circumstances of its adoption. The man who was artfully selected to violate the former constitution, by announcing the new order of things, is the same person who, many years ago, was the representative of the legitimate sovereign of France, to the court of the best and most virtuous monarch upon the face of the earth. This man, who, for many years, was in the confidence of his sovereign, and known to have secretly patronized the emigrants at Bern, in Switzerland, where he then resided as ambassador from the French government, who was afterwards called to fill the Station of chief magistrate of France, who was transported as a felon to Cayenne, for the benefit of the regeneration, and who, as CAZAN-
PAPTE, in his reply to BARRAS, is both weak and imbecile; this man, is peculiarly chosen to be the mouth-piece through which the supposed voice of the French nation is communicated to the chosen favourites of Heaven. But this is not all; We

know that BARRAS, not four months ago, notwithstanding all his supple and machivellian principles, spoke his prophet, in terms of the highest respect and indignity.

In the next place, this Constitution was presented to the French nation, in a manner that argues an utter contempt of public opinion. Some change was expected by the people, but it was hoped it would be a change from military despotism to civil authority. On the contrary, it was, offered to their notice amidst the thunders of martial power, and it was adopted by the conservative Senate of France, the only remaining depository of popular authority, on the very same day on which it was presented to their consideration. This alone proves, either that it was above their capacity, it being of Divine Origin, or that they were so timid as to adopt it without discussion. Oh wretched and degraded Senate! to what a hapless condition has the terror of Military Apparatus reduced you! O wretched people, who have shed the blood of thousands, for a principle that you can never obtain! Like slaves, you have seized a phantom instead of a substance, and while you have exterminated the rest of mankind as slaves, you have proved yourselves unworthy of that freedom, for which you have shed the blood of thousands who would have known happiness, had they never known your crimes. Senators of France! the Roman Senate, after the usurpation of OCTAVIUS, became a Farce and Pageant. The old forms were preserved, amidst the career of despotism. What a celebration said TRISTAN, the last time he was in the Senate, of willing slaves!

Arrive of the 20th of August. The Consuls of the Republic, having seen the Brief of Pope Pius VII. given at St. Peter's, at Rome, on the 29th of June, 1802;

Upon the Report of the Counsellor of State charged with all the affairs relative to worship, the Council of State having been heard, decreed,

The Brief of Pope Pius VII. given at St. Peter's at Rome, on the 29th of June, 1802, by which Citizen MAURAS TALLEPERRAND, Minister of foreign affairs, is restored to the secular rank by life, shall have its full and entire effect.

The First Consul (Signed) BONA-
PAPTE.

The 20th day of BONA-
PAPTE is to supersede all other Fairs in Paris, even the Fair of the Bastille is, by order, to be forgotten!

The English Catholics, who, a few years ago were Christening their children after BONA-
PAPTE, are now ashamed and chagrined on account of the surprising change that has taken place since that time. But this is not fair; BONA-
PAPTE is a good military character now as he was then; and what else did they know of him?

The French boast of having spent the eyes of all the world; but BONA-
PAPTE seems to be alarmed at the idea of the English Newspapers opening the eyes of the French. It is remarkable that the French are better than they

The four great Powers of the con-

tinents have agreed to meet at a Turkey-feast. There will be so little complimenting, however, about the nice pieces, that each is determined to carve for himself *en sole*, as greedily as at a cut-finger ordinary. The *draw-stick* will be the last part of the banquet, excepting always as it is customary upon these occasions—the Devil.

The Pope has made very free with the French Saint's day—in return he recommends to them a proportionate increase of devotion upon those he has left them. The Republican Calendar reduced their fifty-two Sabbaths to thirty-six in the year; but we never heard of the surplus of piety being brought to account, or that they contrived to crowd more religion into a *decade* than the fair quota of an ordinary Sunday.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, August 2.
ACTS OF GOVERNMENT
Respecting Religious Worship.

Indulgence for the Reduction of Holy-days.

After a long and tedious, this paper

Having maturely weighed and examined all these things, it appears that it would be advantageous to the good of religion and of the state to fix a certain number of Fêtes, as far as possible, to be observed throughout the whole territory of the republic, in such a manner, that all those who are governed by the same laws may be also every where subject to the same discipline; that reduction of these days should come to the relief of a great number of persons in their occupations, and that the observance of the fets retained may become easier.

In consequence, and at the same time to comply with the desire and demands of the first consul of the republic, in that respect his holiness has enjoined us in our quality of his Legate, *a latere*, to declare, in virtue of the plenitude of the apostolic power, that the number of the days of fets besides Sundays, shall be reduced to the days indicated in the table placed at the bottom of this *inde tum*, in such a manner, that, in future, all the inhabitants of the same republic shall be considered as exempted; and shall really be entirely freed, not only from the obligations to hear mass, and to abstain from servile labour, but also from the obligation of fasting on the evenings preceding these days. He desires, however, that no innovations may be made in any church in the outward form of the service and ceremonies which they were accustomed to observe on the fets now suppressed, and on the evening preceding them, but that every thing shall be done in the same manner as before, except on the fets of Twelfth Day, those of St. Peter and Paul, and those of the Saints Patrons of each diocese and each parish, which shall be celebrated on Sunday nearest to each fets.

In honor to the Holy Apostles and Holy Martyrs, his holiness ordains, that in the recitation, whether public or private, of the canonical mass, all those who are obliged to perform divine service, shall be bound on the solemnity of the Apostles St. Peter and

St. Paul, to make mention of all the holy apostles; and on the feast of St. Stephen, the first martyr, to make mention of the holy martyrs; the same mention shall be made also in all the masses celebrated on that day.

His holiness orders also, that the anniversary of the dedication of all churches erected within the territory of the Republic, shall be celebrated in all the churches of France on the Sunday immediately following the octave of all Saints.

Though it might be proper to leave existing the obligation of hearing mass on the festivals which are suppressed, his holiness, in order that he may give new testimonies of his confidence towards the French nation is contented with exhorting those chiefly who are not obliged to live by the labor of their hands, not to neglect to assist on these days at the holy sacrifice of the mass.

In the last place his holiness expects from the religion and piety of the French, that the more the number of the feasts and fast days are diminished, the more they will observe, with care, zeal, and favour, the small number of those which remain, continually calling to remembrance that he is unworthy of the name of Christian who does not keep, as he ought the commandment of Jesus Christ and his church; for as we are taught by the apostle, St. John: "Whoever says he knows God, and does not observe his commandments is a liar and the truth is not in him."

The feasts which shall be celebrated in France, besides Sundays, are:—The Nativity of our Savior Jesus Christ.

Ascension Day.

The assumption of the most blessed Virgin.

The feast of all Saints.

Given at Paris, in the house of our residence, this day, April 6th, 1802.

(Signed)

I. B. CARD,

Captain Legate,

A. SALA,

Secretary of the Apostolic Legation,

(Certified agreeable to the original.)

The secretary of state;

(Signed)

H. B. MARET.

LONDON, August 28.

It was yesterday reported that the attorney general had been instructed to prosecute the author, publisher and printers of a French journal published in London every ten days, entitled *L'Amateur*, which is supposed to be conducted by Mr. Peltier, and of which four numbers have already made their appearance. The journal contains a series of squibs, epigrams, and double entendres on the public proceedings in France. We trust that our own government has, at the same time, desired a prosecution of the author of the libel in the *Moniteur*, asserting that our king would have rewarded the assassin of Bonaparte with the order of the garter. The prosecution of the *Amateur* is no doubt intended as a hint from our government to the journalists who thence must learn what they have to expect, should they, in future, speak too freely of the chief consul.

Yesterday being settling day in Consols, at the stock exchange, a very great fluctuation in the funds took place. Omnium was down as low as 22 per cent discount, and consols at 66. The state of the market not being so bad as was calculated, the price soon afterwards recovered. Omnium rose to less than 10, and three per cents to 67 1/2. From this they afterwards fell back slightly, and left off, omnium at 10 1/2, and consols at 67 3/4. Many bets were won by the fall of consols to 66 and many had been won the preceding day by the fall of omnium to 10. The fall is indeed extraordinary. It was to be expected that the funds would decline from their late high price during the remainder of the year, but the extent to which they have sunk exceeds every fair calculation. We believe they have now seen their lowest price, and that the future prospect respecting them will be more favorable. Two or three failures took place on Thursday, but not any important than we heard of yesterday.

Some find an apology for the chief consul in referring to the German empire the plea of indemnities, on the ground that if he had not enforced such

a plan, the subject never would have been settled. It is desirable that the subject should be settled no doubt, & this is a certain way of putting it for the time to rest; but since it must be left to the regulation and decision of one individual, why not leave it to the emperor, the constitutional sovereign?—Why?—Because he would not reduce his own power, curtail the dominions of his friends and extend those of his enemies.—On this occasion, France has given the first striking instance of her imperial authority over Europe. She not only apportioned the dominion of princes, but imposes on the German empire a new constitution, by changing the electorates and to show the world, that she imposes this constitution, she gives it the air of a legislative act by referring it to the conservative senate. In this, she places the German empire more ostensibly under her dominion, than ever Great Britain placed Ireland. Any alterations in the Irish constitution, though they might originate in the British cabinet, appeared to originate were brought forward to the public eye in the Irish parliament, and not in the parliament of Great Britain. The important changes in the German constitution, however, not only originate in the French cabinet, but the first public body to which they are referred (a proceeding most extraordinary) is the French senate; and it is only left for the diet of Ratisbon, & the emperor of Germany to ratify them.—Germany can no longer be called an independent empire, since France is to give to her a constitution as well as to the Italian Republic.—Apprehensions have been entertained that Prussia will supplant Austria in the imperial dignity; but since the new constitution of Germany has been first promulgated at Paris, it is more probable Bonaparte aim at that honor for himself—chief consul of France, protector of Spain, president of Italy, and emperor of Germany, we may see the dreams of Louis XIV. realized in the person of a Corsican and the period approaching when Europe will be reduced to one great monarchy.

It is not believed that the retreat of general Kalkes from the coast of Portugal, will be productive of any serious consequence, though the French government, for its own credit, will probably endeavor to cover his misconduct by a show of resentment at the cause of his being ordered. Kalkes was sent to Portugal as a place of exile, and ever since he arrived there he has been squabbling with the Portuguese government, in order, as it is supposed that he might be recalled. It is said he lately abused the prince regent in the grossest terms. Spain is not disposed to favor any attack upon Portugal by land, and France cannot attempt one by sea in the face of the British navy. The tropication in the city, on Thursday, at the news from Lisbon, was very artfully inspired, for the purpose of the stock exchange; but these purposes being served, the subject will sink into its natural station.

FLAG OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

A pattern of the flag of the Italian Republic has been transmitted by the French government of the maritime prefects. It consists of parallelogram of a red ground, of which one side is double the length of the others. In this parallelogram is contained a lozenge of white ground and within the lozenge a parallelogram of a green ground. The pendant is divided into 4 compartments. The first next the acorn in a trapezium of a red ground, containing a white isosceles triangle, with the base touching the second compartment, which is a green ground with a white border above and below. The third consists of transverse stripes, the extremes of which are red, and the intermediate ones white. The fourth is entirely red.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 6.

The *Moniteur* of the 3d inst. contains six senatus consulta the first regulates the manner the senate shall be presided and convoked, and how the senatus shall be presented. The second relates to the order in which the five series, that form the grand division of the departments of the Republic, shall present deputies to the legislative body. It is enacted by the third, that the senatus consultum that will pronounce the dissolution of the legis-

lative body or tribunate, shall announce the proposition of the government, the report of a special commission on this matter, and shall report that the votes have been received secretly by ballot. The fourth designates the 24 cities, the mayor of which shall be present at the taking of the oath of the citizen appointed to succeed the first consul; those cities are—Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantes, Bruxelles, Mayence, Rarers, Liege, Lille, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Orleans, Versailles, Montpellier, Rennes, Caen, Rheims, Nancy, Amiens, Geneva, Dijon, Nice. By the fifth, the island of Elba is united to the territory of the Republic, and shall send a deputy to the legislative body, which will make the members of this body to amount to 301. The sixth, at last, relates to the division of departments of the Republic into five series, and to the order in which they shall be called to present deputies to the legislative body. And after proceeding by lot, the result of the drawing for the five series was in the following order: the 4th, the 3d, the 5th, the 2d, and the 1st.

PARIS, September 3.

The affairs of Germany are on the eve of being terminated. France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Bavaria agree together. Prussia has taken possession of the states granted her by the plan of the two great mediating powers. Austria has taken possession of Salzburg, Beresstoladen, Boxen and Trent; granted her likewise by the same plan; her troops were at Passau, before this court had adopted the same plan; but the imperial minister declared that he took possession of them only to preserve the rights of the bishop of Passau, till the time the mediating powers of the deputation of the empire would pronounce.

It is asserted that the number of Englishmen now in Paris amounts from ten to twelve thousands, few persons can, doubtless, verify the exactness of this assertion; but certain it is that people of that country abound more and more in the capital. Nevertheless, the London newspapers have not ceased repeating these three months past, that the English, cannot stay in Paris more than eight or ten days, because living is too dear there. To know what is to be depended upon, we need only observe that packers that came from Dover to Calais, have uniformly brought over since the re-establishment of communications, a greater number of passengers, than the packets of Calais have to Dover.

Let it be as it will, the plays, walks, and public gardens of the capital, are resorted to by numbers of Englishmen that we may compute to several thousands the contingent of foreigners furnished us by that nation.

They write us from Brade, that the 27th division of light infantry, in garrison in that town, went out this morning in the greatest order, from that place, to meet the colors brought by a detachment of Paris.

The corps re-entered soon with the utmost order; a noble majestic warlike music added to the splendor of that solemn ceremony; the detachment of Paris was in the centre of the column; the corps was placed in battle array on the public square; there, the chief of brigade Desaix, the commander of the place, has presented each battalion with its colors, in making his brave soldiers remember the promise he had made the first consul in their name, to carry always in the road of courage and honor these new marks of victory and to give them up only with life, if every impious discord should happen to imbue in blood a world restored to peace by the hero of the French nation.

The sacred promise has been repeated from all parts, with the enthusiasm of gratitude and joy, and from all parts have echoed the cries of long live the republican government, long live Bonaparte.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act to absolve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM JONES.
Chester Town,
September 10, 1802.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, October 13.
The Venetian from Liverpool has furnished London papers to the 30th August, a few days later than before received.

To use a phrase become of late familiar, the affairs of Portugal, as they regard France, have suddenly presented a equally appearance. General Lafnes, the French ambassador has abruptly quitted the court of Lisbon, and has not left a *charge des affaires*. This event has created much uneasiness in the Portuguese cabinet; and the minister of foreign affairs has addressed a very exculpatory note to the foreign ambassadors on the subject.—We do not expect that these appearances will terminate in open hostilities; but Talleyrand will not fail to use them to replenish the coffers of Bonaparte with *beaucoup d'argent*.—And there they will end.

The French continue to send powerful reinforcements to their West India colonies, either to supply the heavy losses they have sustained therein by the bullet and the fever; or to rid France of some of its veteran soldiers; whose imbibed principles of liberty & equality may not accord with the new order of things in that republic.

Mention has been made of a French Squadron destined against Algiers.—It cannot have an attack in view; for it was composed of the *Duquesne* and *Scipio*, of 74 guns, only.

The unfortunate Toussaint has been ordered to be brought to Paris, by a guard of cavalry.

BOSTON FRIGATE.

The United States frigate Boston, capt. McNeil, arrived in the outer harbor on Sunday last, from Gibraltar, 30 days. The commander informs, that a partial peace had been concluded with the emperor of Morocco, and that Mr. Simpson had returned to Tangiers.—That the emperor had claimed & manned the Tripoline admiral, which had so long lain dismantled at Gibraltar, and fitted for sea;—in consequence of which Commodore Morris, considering her a Tripoline, had ordered the Adams, captain Campbell, to cruise off Algeiras, to watch her motions, and to capture her on her putting to sea; and had stationed an officer on shore to make signals;—and that commodore Morris, had sailed from Gibraltar, with Mr. Carthart for Algiers.

The Boston has been stationed off Tripoli, where she was relieved by the *Constellation*, of 36 guns, captain Murray. She then proceeded to Naples, and conveyed a number of American and Swedish to Gibraltar.—Captain McNeil had a slight affair with three gun boats near Tripoli—one of which he sunk, and the other two hauled into shoal water. The Boston suffered no injury.

The Danes have made peace with Tripoli, by the promise of tribute in money and military stores.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

Extracts from London Papers, received at the Office of this Gazette.

The very singular medical case which occurred lately in the city of Chichester, is strongly authenticated by the following particulars:

On a latter day of February last, a child of Jonathan and Elizabeth White, living at Mrs. Holden's in the West Ballant, Chichester, having the care of its infant suckling brother, aged six months, whilst in the cradle, put its mouth a two bladed knife, with a horn or bone handle, (for the present appearance of the evicted fragments do not warrant either conclusion) which the infant swallowed with some pain, but with no consequent dangerous symptoms. It does not appear that medical assistance took place, but only that after oil was recommended and given, also poppy water, by the mother, as a narcotic. The infant's linen soon assumed the appearance of iron mould, and on May 24, (three months after the accident) the infant's body was evacuated in a very corroded and diminished state, and on 16, one half or side of the handle, was cast up in a double

but not softened state, which, upon attempting to straiten, broke in two at the rivet hole; a piece of iron was at the same time cast up, (probably the living iron) much corroded. Nothing more appeared until Sunday, July 25, when one of the blades came away, corroded but not much diminished. Fourthly, on Wednesday last, the 11th instant, the iron back-piece was cast up, in a less corroded or diminished state than the others; this measured near three inches and a half, and is at one end as pointed as a common packing needle. The whole instrument thus appears to have come away at the above four times, except the rivets, which, it is presumed, are either become dissolved or escaped inspection. The chalybeate property has not only shewn itself upon the infant's linen but even wood, which the faces have touched, ineffaceably received the iron mould stain. The child is described as having suffered much pain, particularly near the times of the several voidings taking place; it has rather an emaciated appearance, and has much loathed its food. It has been suckled once each day since the accident but is now more at the breast and there is every reason to expect its full recovery. The above principal points are from the notes of a practitioner who has occasionally (only) seen the infant, and who is in possession of some of the above extraordinary vestiges; the mother keeping the remainder. The knife must have been full three inches long, and was of the sort attached to pocket books.

Benjamin Willmott,

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for the great encouragement he has received since his commencement in business; and as he expects to be absent for a few weeks from Easton, requests such of his friends as may wish to discharge their accounts, to call upon Mr. James Troth, whose receipt shall be good against him. Those watches that are on hand, belonging to different persons, will be regularly delivered to their owners, on application at the shop.

He takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth, who will continue the Watch Making Business in the above shop.

Easton, October 25, 1802. 3v

Notice.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Willmott, intends carrying on the business of Watch & Clock making, in all its branches; and from his knowledge in that line, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favored with, hopes to render general satisfaction.

Clocks made and repaired; and kept in order by the year.

All business in the above line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the public's obedient servant.

JAMES TROTH.

Easton, Md. October 25, 1802. 3

The subscriber has one or two

Negro Men

to hire out for the next year.

JOHN L. BOLMAN.

November 1st 1802. 4v

EASTON RACES.

ON Wednesday the 3d of November next, will be Run for over a handsome Course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of 250 Dollars; the second day a Colts Purse of 150 Dollars; the third day a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained. Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight & subject to the direction of the Club.

Per order of the President,

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Sept. 22d, 1802. 37.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an Act of Insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES DICKINSON.

October 9, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 2.

In the Herald of the 19th ult. I gave a statement of the conduct of Jacob Gibson, one of the associate justices for Talbot county, relative to his withholding from me the necessary license required by law for the sale of liquors. To that statement Mr. Gibson has forced upon the public a "reply," as he calls it, through the medium of the Star. In this grammatical and master-piece of composition, Jacob Gibson has, like all others who are celebrated for the profundity of their erudition and eloquence, displayed his native and superior ingenuity in struggling through a volume of lies.

It appears in the first place that he would wish to impress the public with a belief that our difference originated from an over-charge of accounts. But on the contrary, it is well known that it arose from a political source, which every person who ever heard of the fracas, can attest—and had it not been of this nature, that is, had I suffered myself to be controuled by his insolent, tyrannical, and party spirit, he would, I believe, have paid off the accounts without a single day's procrastination.

Mr. Gibson further says, that he often challenged me to an investigation of our accounts, and which I ultimately attempted, but soon abandoned the investigation. He well knows that I did make the attempt twice, if not thrice, and that he postponed it for several weeks, under a pretext of obtaining evidence in bar of my claim; and when the day arrived for another interview I was called to attend a funeral, at a considerable distance from town, which prevented my attendance on that day. As to the suppression of my books, this man well knows to be a fabrication of his own; for I actually proposed to bring them, in compliance with his own demand; but from some cause or other, the trial was postponed to a future day, which rendered it unnecessary to produce the books. But it was not the books that Mr. Gibson so eagerly sought. What he desired, were the copies of his hand-bills from my files; and these copies he was informed could not be obtained, because they were not filed. However, to gratify his importunity, I laboured to find them, but without success. I suppose they were considered as lumber too useless to occupy the files of my office. After this troublesome progress of the business, I must confess that I felt indifferent to a further prosecution of the matter, when I reflected that the balance of his account was but about four dollars, if I mistake not, together with the additional trouble and vexation I should unavoidably meet with in a man so litigious as Jacob Gibson. With regard to the account against the late Mr. W. Gibson, I experienced no uneasiness; for although Jacob Gibson had actually received money as agent of that estate, for the settlement of my account, I was satisfied that the widow Gibson would pay it without the least hesitation. And as I am now on the subject of Mr. W. Gibson's account, I will make the necessary observations which are due to your third *fact*. You roundly assert, in a manner peculiar to your own infamy, that I have over-charged Mr. W. Gibson for my paper, and that it is well known to yourself and his family, that he discontinued his subscription upwards of two years before his death. This assertion, I must confess, is really very risible. It reminds me, Jacob, of your own subscription to the Herald, which you continued to the very day of your knowledge of my suit against you for an assault and battery, and then wrote to me that you were surprised I should continue to send you the Herald, when at the same time you knew that it was unnecessary to give out papers for country subscribers before they should be called for!!

No, Mr. Gibson, this is not what you call a *fact*.—Mr. W. G. was a gentleman whom I had the pleasure of knowing as early as I had the misfortune of becoming acquainted with you. That gentleman and myself were on friendly terms to the last moment of his life, and he of course ne-

ver withdrew his support to the Herald—of course he is only charged to the end of the year as an annual subscriber.

Thus far for the present—it was my intention to have refuted in this paper the whole of Mr. Gibson's Tophitry. But from the indisposition of a part of my family, I have been unable to follow this man to the extremity of his unfounded fabrications. In my next paper he shall be fully attended to.

The Federal Republicans feel confident so many of the first and constant friends of our National Constitution, will be elected to the 8th Congress, that Mr. BRUCE the nephew and son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson, will not venture to bring forward a *Senatus Consultum* for the amendment of that instrument.

[Pal.]

It is said that Tom Paine really intends to pursue his 'useful labors,' when he arrives in this country. He contemplates the publication of a 3d part of his attack on the bible. Undoubtedly many charitable individuals will subscribe for copies; and those who see the *specimen sheet* may be particularly benevolent.

[ib.]

The horse wardrobe of the 5th Consul of France, says a London paper is perhaps the most superb and valuable in the world. Some of the saddles of his own horses are valued at 80,000 francs each. The wardrobe keeper is an Englishman of the name of Milbourn.

Died a few days ago in Queen-Anns County, Mr. WILLIAM BRUCE, Merchant, of Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 8th day of November, at the farm rented by Mr. Tilford of Mr. Chamberlaine, near Easton, a considerable Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, together with several tons of Hay, Blades, top Fodder and straw, and almost every kind of farming utensils. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

October 25, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad^x

William Slakey's creditors } In Chancery, Sept. 22, 1802.
His Heirs. }

THE following claims viz. of Edward Wright, William Embleton, John Warder & Coe & Benjamin R. Morgan, against the estate of the said William Slakey, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He will, on application, at any time after the twenty-fifth day of November next, proceed to decide, finally on any of the said claims; provided a copy of this order be served on the person claiming, or inserted in Cowan's new paper three times before the end of October next. Depositions taken before a single Magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of a claim against a deceased person, the parties own affidavit, as always required by this Court, claims passed by the Orphans Court are generally admitted, unless afterwards disputed.

True Copy,

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

3v—40

Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands of which a liberal credit, and an indisputable title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins's Pharsalia, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centreville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Ruthsborough, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each on which are a good dwelling House, two Barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will shew this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, lying in Queen Ann's county, within 3 1/2 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centreville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will shew this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton. This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expence be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will shew this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's county will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wootter's Tavern, Ruthsborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in Fact for the Trustees of the late C. Cookshanks.

Easton, October 5, 1802.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgar Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH,

Admin^rtr^r.

5—19.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY inform all those who are concerned, that I intend to petition the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency.

THOMAS GORDON.

Sept. 22, 1802.

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, as an overseer on Mrs. Ennalls's Farm at Shoal Creek, an industrious, honest, and sober man, without a family. No person need apply, without bringing good recommendations.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

October 18, 1802.

MARYLAND.
ALL persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickomocomico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.
BENJAMIN CRAFT.
WILLIAM CRAFT.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS.
HUGH CRAFT.
Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.
2nd

Notice.
THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.
FRANCIS ROSSE.
Sept. 2, 1802.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Vasey.
SAMUEL VASEY.
Worcester county, 22d Sept. 1802.

Notice.
THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
JOSEPH ENNALS.
Sept. 23, 1802.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to all my Creditors, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency to release me from Debts which I am unable to pay.
RICHARD BESSWIKS.
Sept. 27, 1802.

FOR SALE AT Public Vendue.
On Thursday the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, at the farm of the late Mr. Richard Grafton, lately occupied by Henry Hobbs, deceased.
VALUABLE Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and farming utensils. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums exceeding ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles: Cash will be required for all articles under the stipulated sum.
AMELIA HOBBS,
Administratrix of Henry Hobbs, deceased.
Queen Ann's County, 19th Oct. 1802.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6 to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand their Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugar of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron. Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.
JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf.
October 2, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.
BLANKS
Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

Valuable Medicines,
FOR SALE
By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. of London, Fergifon and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.
The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.
HAMILTON'S
Essence & Extract of Mustard;
A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Gills, Blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.
This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.
The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, treat apoplexy, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.
The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.
Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.
From Dr. Weatherburn's
Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN.
I purchased at your shop the preparation, and you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received its practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.
Yours, &c.
A. WEATHERBURN.
JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after being in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted, when being several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Hays, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk about the room, and the second bottle, referred to her, restored her usual state of Health and Strength.
JOHN HOVER.
Sawyer and publisher of the Ebenezer Fergifon &c. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.
"An Ounce of Preparation is worth a Pound of Cure."
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these Pills is perfectly

HAHN'S
TRUE AND GENUINE
German Corn Plaster.
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, flat and branch, without giving pain.
GENUINE
Persian Lotion.
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.
THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE
Teeth and Gums.
This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious humors and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.
HAHN'S
Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and film on the eye, never failing to cure these maladies, which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. &c. and wonderfully strengthening the visual faculty. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.
Tooth Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.
THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE
Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants as weak as, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.
The Anodyne Balm.
For the cure of every kind of head aches.
The Damask Lip Salve.
Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.
INFALLIBLE
Ague and Fever Drops.
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For the cure of Ague, Remittent &c. &c.

Intermittent Fevers.
Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the best & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred that had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not less a host.

GENERAL DISEASE.
Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of
THE PATENT
Indian Vegetable Specific,
Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.
The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to numerous patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.
With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.
Gowland's Lotion;
Anderson's Pills.
Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.
June 2, 1802.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.
EDWARD HALL.
Queen Ann's County }
19th of August, 1802. } 8w—33

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency.
ROBERT ROLLE.
September 16th 1802 }
Dorset County. } w—36

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor Ezzard Hart, late of Somerset county, deceased, as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.
MARTIN L. HAYNIE.
THOMAS BAYLY.
Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber from a number of unforeseen accidents, is obliged to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from Debts, he is unable to pay, and in confinement for.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Princess Anne Easton Shore }
of Maryland, Sept. 19th, 1802 } w—37

Notice.
ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to of a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.
DAVID SHIPPEY
Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.



EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

S P E E C H

Of his excellency governor Trumbull, to both houses of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Gentlemen of the Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

WHEN we reflect on the situation of most parts of the world at the present day, disturbed with political agitations, and perplexed with revolutionary pursuits; and compare with them the circumstances of our own state, enjoying a like measure of tranquil and general happiness as heretofore experienced, our hearts should expand with gratitude to the Divine Author of all mercies, who gives us this continuance of his favour.

If we turn our eyes to Europe, there, amidst scenes of trouble and distress, we behold the nation which has been tossed on the tumultuous ocean of revolution for more than ten years past, violently agitated during that period, with the conflicts of contending passions, in pursuit of imaginary and delusive ideas of liberty and equality, and which, after suffering almost every species of calamity in their wild career, are now under the influence and policy of a fortunate leader, just returning to the point from whence they started, with this exception, that instead of relying under their ancient Royal Family, they seem disposed to form a new dynasty, under a foreign head. To the civilized world, the course of events which in this period has been exhibited by that nation, is peculiarly interesting and instructive; more especially to surrounding nations, does this result of their pursuits, present a serious and impressive lesson of instruction against plunging inconsiderately into the vortex of revolutionary practices, or being deluded into vain and philosophical reveries of untried forms of government.

With this recent example before our eyes, in addition to the numerous instances recorded in history, of similar issue to revolutionary pursuits, the people of this state may be taught the expediency and necessity of adhering with firmness and stability to their ancient habits of political government and religious institutions, as the surest means of social happiness and general prosperity. They may also learn to venerate the long tried forms of civil regulations, which have been wisely devised by our revered ancestors, and which have hitherto beneficially continued in practice by successive generations. They will moreover be led seriously to reflect how dangerous the attempt is, whenever, and by whomsoever proposed, to put to hazard the existing property and happiness of the great community, for the uncertain pursuit of visionary scenes of greater happiness, however decorated by specious recommendations, which will most probably fall them in the grasp, or sit before them like the passing dream of the night. And may they always bear in mind, that lessons of practical good sense, as applied to governmental administrations, are immensely more useful to the world, than all the fine spun theories of visionary philosophers, or the delusive projects of closet politicians.

Our statute provision of work-houses for the punishment of idle, dissolute, and disorderly persons, is calculated to answer very valuable purposes, for the correction of certain crimes and misdemeanors, which are difficult to be reached or reformed by other means. But it

is much to be feared, that the object intended, is almost, if not wholly defeated, by a permission in the law, for substituting temporarily our common jails for the purpose designed. In this way their effect is exceedingly impaired, if not lost. It appears to me, that this subject merits the attention of the legislature. For if our jails are still to remain substitutes for work-houses, some peculiar regulations for their management and government, as respects that object, to be provided by law, will be necessary for the attainment of the salutary purposes of such an institution. The most eligible mode would be to have distinct houses, but if these are not to be obtained, it will doubtless be judged necessary to have designated, and under peculiar rules of government, and police, some separate and appropriate rooms for the proposed labour and correction.

The time of service for which one of the senators from this state, in the senate of the United States is appointed, being nearly expired, it will probably be thought expedient, in order to save unnecessary expence and trouble, that a new appointment by the legislature, during their present session, should be made, to supply the vacancy, which will happen in March next.

J. TRUMBULL.

October session, 1802.

NEW-YORK, October 22.

Foreign Intelligence, received by the late arrivals from Europe.

LONDON, September 6.

The Paris Journals which we received yesterday, announce that the affairs of Germany are upon the point of being settled, with the consent of Austria. This important fact is communicated by the *Moniteur*, an authority of peculiar weight. No one supposed Austria would have the temerity to resist the will of France, Russia, and Prussia united. She most submit at present, as it is evident a league is formed against her. The French government, in announcing through its official journal, the *Moniteur*, the adjustment of the affairs of Germany by the great powers, takes no notice of Britain—an oversight very insulting to this country. The king of England, as elector of Hanover, is far more deeply interested in the affairs of Germany, than France or Russia. He is one of the first princes of the empire, either in a territorial or a political point of view, while neither France nor Russia possess such a character as established members of the Germanic Body. But it seems by the French official journal, that the king of England was not once consulted on this arrangement; and that though important parts of his dominions are secularized, his consent to the general project has not been deemed so necessary as the consent of the elector of Bavaria. This is an insult to England which it would be mean in an independent newspaper not to notice; but it would be imprudent to do more than notice it. It may be judicious to let France know that her measures are duly affirmed, though the steps for redress, which a high and unguarded spirit would dictate, cannot now be pursued. The art with which France extends her power, by the settlement of Germany, is manifested distinctly in the disposition of Hanover. The Prussian troops, by being brought into Hildesheim, are placed in the centre of the electorate, only fourteen miles from

the town of Hanover. Of course the court of Berlin will look forward with hopes of becoming possessed of the whole, while the king of England will have fears of the loss of his paternal domains equally strong. France will thus establish a controul over Prussia by hope, and over Britain by fear. In every corner of the empire she spreads a similar influence, and thus prepares each state to become the victim of her future ambition, or the instrument of her power.

A short time ago the three petty cantons of Switzerland, which refuse to acknowledge the new constitution of the Helvetic Republic, applied to the chief council for his sanction in refusing their ancient government. The council notices certain publications in the *Publiciste*, on this subject, and says, "The French government recognizes only one government in the Helvetic republic. A portion, therefore, of this people, could not have written to him without placing themselves in a state of rebellion against their own government."—The sentiment here expressed, forms an important part of the history of the French revolution. It is a census of those persons who were sent to England in 1792, and presented addresses at the bar of the convention; it is a revocation of the doctrine of assistance and fraternity, which is said to have given so much alarm at the commencement of the war. Bonaparte has discovered that principles of insubordination existing in the breasts of surrounding nations, will not promote his schemes of aggrandizement. He trusts to force alone, and is desirous of appealing only to his sword. He has nothing to hope from the affection of any people, and relies for the success of all his projects on his soldiers. He now, too, feels the inconvenience of allowing a people to have too great a share in the management of the affairs of state, and daily throws out hints to assure them that, if they will but support his authority, they shall have nothing to fear from the practice of any of the principles of the French revolution. Now that he is seated on the throne he thinks, as every one thought before him, that all goes well, that all are incendiary Jacobins who attempt to thwart his projects or restrain his power. Let him proceed. He will run himself down at last. Opposition to his views would at present be wholly ineffectual.

From the *Frederick-Town Herald*.

"THE *Illustrious Washington*," are words frequently made use of both by the federal republicans and by the democrats; but the meaning of these words, when used by these different characters, is as opposite as are their political tenets. When used by the former, it is with respectful reverence, but by the democrats, as words to disguise their real designs. They very well know, that if they were to vilify openly the name of Washington, their projects would be suspected by the well meaning but deluded people at large, who support them, but are not as yet admitted into their secret views; for the fact is, the leading democrats despised the "*illustrious Washington*," and his administration too, as much as they ever did Mr. Adams and his measures. Their abuse began, in some degree, against general Washington, towards the latter part of his administration, but apprehensive that the people

would not be duped by them while that great and good man was our chief magistrate, their rancour was suppressed until Mr. Adams became president, and then their abuse of every measure was dealt out beyond all bounds; although the same line of conduct, and the same measures which had been pursued by "the illustrious Washington" were continued by Mr. Adams, and were cordially approved of by the father of our country, as I shall prove by a quotation from his own letter, dated 13th July, 1798, when he accepted the command of the late American army. His words are as follow:

"It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, and indifferent to recent transactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country; their infectious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace, and their demand, amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in every patriotic sentiment with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration—they ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis. Satisfied therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to heaven for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and so often, signally favoured the people of these United States."

Notwithstanding this, the democrats boldly abuse Mr. Adams, and pretend to admire the administration under "the illustrious Washington." I will quote but one instance, from the circular letter signed by thirty-two gentlemen of Frederick-Town, in order to promote the election of the democratic candidates to the assembly: They state, that "Under the guidance of the illustrious Washington, the people were united and happy—in the year 1797, under the ill-fated auspices of Adams, a system of measures and laws were pursued, which rendered the people unhappy and dissatisfied; then it was that a line of separation was drawn." Now it must be observed, that general Washington approved of the administration of Mr. Adams in July 1798, more than a year after this "line of separation" was drawn; so that from their own acknowledgments they have separated or departed from his system of politics. That the people were united and happy under the guidance of "the illustrious Washington," we do all grant. Why then was the administration changed by the democratic party? Why did they not continue to pursue the measures and approve of the plans which he recommended? It was his opinion, that the administration of Mr. Adams "ought to inspire universal confidence, and combined with the state of things, call from congress such

laws and means as would enable Mr. Adams to meet the full force and extent of the crisis. This great and good man, was not mistaken as to congress, for they made preparations to meet and repel the insolence of a power who meant to lay this country under tribute: (the thought of which was enough to arouse the feelings and indignation of every freeman in the union.) Such preparations, every one knows, must produce taxes; and the sum saved to the union by these timely disbursements, is incalculable; although the measure is now-a-days so much condemned and reprobated by the democrats. If any one of those thirty-two Frederick-Town democrats was asked—Nay, I will go farther, and say, if any gentleman of their politics in the United States was asked, whether any of their party have given as many proofs of their love for this country as "the illustrious Washington" had given? The answer would be, No. And if they were further asked, whether they have the same opportunity of information as this great patriot had, at that time, and whether, even in their own opinions, they are as good judges of our national welfare as he was? The answer must still be, No.—Well then, pray why will they make such an ado about taxes and armies, when general Washington cordially approved of the measure? The answer is at hand—These are popular subjects, and by using them in the manner they are used in this circular letter and elsewhere, they answer electioneering purposes. Many people do not know that the administration of Mr. Adams, was cordially approved of by the illustrious Washington, and therefore, if their leaders only pronounce the words "the illustrious Washington," it is no matter with what disrespect they use him in actions, so that their ends are accomplished. These thirty-two committee men went farther, and had the assurance to say, in the face of day, "Since the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, the United States have been respected abroad and tranquil at home." They need not go out of their own country to see that assertion contradicted; as a proof of this, out of the 4233 votes which were taken at the late election, only a majority of 219 were in favor of his measures, the other 2007 are decidedly opposed to them. In Montgomery (an adjoining county) there is a much larger majority in favor of the federal measure. Pray is this a proof of tranquility at home? I rather suppose it a proof of discontent and opposition at home. But their idol, Mr. Jefferson, and his congress, in their opinion, do all things well: He is, by some of them, in gross blasphemy, compared even to the Son of God, ushering in the new covenant. They now exhort the federal republicans by quotations from the doctrines of Jesus Christ, to submission and fear, when at the same time Mr. Jefferson and many other of their leaders, are rather the disciples of Tom Paine.—They do not believe in Jesus Christ, nor in his doctrines; but these things answer their purposes at this present time; however, when they were heaping their abuse against Mr. Adams, during his administration, the Holy Scriptures were unnoticed and disregarded by them.

Mr. Jefferson and his party are introducing something new it cannot be denied, and what I awfully dread instead of a national blessing, will end in the overthrow of our government. Providence, it would seem, does not approve of a Deist at the head of a Christian people; but it is permitted to be so, that his administration may prove a scourge and curse to a nation who were not contented when in a happier state than any other nation in the known world.

October 18, 1802.

OBSERVER.

JONESBOROUGH, (Ten.) Sept. 20. We learn by a gentleman from Marysville, that about the beginning of the present month, two Indians went to the house of Mr. Barefoot Runner, of Sevier county, they were brothers—one being intoxicated, went to sleep, the other, in good humour, got to wrestling with Mr. Runner, and after being repeatedly thrown, waked up his brother, and wished him to wrestle, who with some reluctance complied. Mr. Runner accidentally threw him on a

chair—he died next day. Mr. Runner was apprehended, and after examination discharged. A few days after the surviving brother, with four other Indians, way-laid the path from Mr. Runners to his field, intending to kill him. His son, a young man, happening to be a few paces before him, the Indians were apprehensive he would discover them, and probably make his escape, as well as his father; they therefore fired, and killed him on the spot; they tomahawked him, and made off. On examining the body, it was found that five balls had entered it. Our informant adds, that the whole of the five Indians are known, and we doubt not measures will be taken to bring them to justice.

WASHINGTON, October 20. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, South Carolina, dated 10th October, to a gentleman in this place.

"The infernal French are disgorging the whole of their wretched Blacks upon our shores. An express arrived this afternoon to the Brigadier General, with information that a French frigate was landing Negroes about 32 miles from this place. Every inhabitant of the town were ordered to equip themselves and march to oppose them, which they did this afternoon with the greatest cheerfulness, and I believe would have gone with more pleasure had they to combat with the French."

Benjamin Willmott,

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for the great encouragement he has received since his commencement in business; and as he expects to be absent for a few weeks from Easton, requests such of his friends as may wish to discharge their accounts, to call upon Mr. James Troth, whose receipt shall be good against him.—Those watches that are on hand, belonging to different persons, will be regularly delivered to their owners, on application at the shop.

He takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth, who will continue the Watch Making Business in the above shop. Easton, October 25, 1802. 3w

Notice.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Willmott, intends carrying on the business of Watch & Clock making, in all its branches; and from his knowledge in that line, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favored with, hopes to render general satisfaction.

Clocks made and repaired; and kept in order by the year.

All business in the above line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the public's obedient servant.

JAMES TROTH.

Easton, Md. October 25, 1802. 3

The subscriber has one or two N^o GRO MEN

to hire out for the next year. JOHN L. BOLMAN. November 1st 1802. 3w—42

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, as an overseer on Mrs. Bannall's Farm at Shoal-Creek, an industrious, honest, and sober man, without a family.—No person need apply, without bringing good recommendations.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

October 18, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an Act of Insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES DICKINSON.

October 9, 1802.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY inform all those who are concerned, that I intend to petition the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency.

THOMAS GORDON.

Sept. 28, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 9.

In last Tuesday's Herald I pursued Jacob Gibson in his calumny on me as far as Mr. W. Gibson's account.—I will now return to his second "Fact," wherein he says I have "unprecedentedly" charged him for anonymous publications.—And if any of my remarks, Jacob, should prove grating to your ears, or too pungent to your nice feelings, you must impute them to your own folly. That such charges were made, I readily acknowledge—but that it is uncommon to expect remuneration for such pieces as you allude to, I utterly deny. Pray, Mr. Gibson, if it is not too great a liberty, from whence did you derive your information? I suppose it must have come from a printer—and if so, I would ask if you were candid in relating to him the nature of those publications.—Did you inform him they were to gratify your own vanity as a scholar and a statesman? That they were composed of low, malicious, billing-gate language—such indecorous and stupid stuff as that which I am now degrading myself in replying to? That they were composed of personal abuse and lies intended to shake the people's confidence in our federal rulers and political candidates. Or did you inform him that, instead of this black complexion, your productions were calculated for the general good of the people, by an attempt to promote their moral, religious and political interests, or any thing useful in the scientific world? If you told him the latter tale, I can believe that he informed you it was unprecedented to charge for such Essays—but with the former description, no Editor would impair the reputation of his paper by the admission of such abominable and fulsome matter as emanated from such an abandoned character as Jacob Gibson, is now known to be, without an adequate compensation for his trouble and mortification in condescending to oblige him. With respect to my publishing gratis similar pieces for the opposite party, that is, pieces which principally related to a man's individual conduct, I declare to be equally as false as any assertion he has yet made.

His 4th fact is, that I was guilty of malversation in the post office—and that I withheld his letters and papers until they should be paid for. The first charge like all his others, is as void of truth as the malignity of his heart is capable of inventing. The account of postage rendered to him was, if I am correct, from the 17th of January '98, to the 1st of April 1801, amounting to 14 D. 33 1/2 with a credit of 11 D. 10.—It would therefore appear that he is incorrect as to his payments of postage from the 1st of January, 1801, at the several times he sent for letters and papers—and my books, which he unwarrantably says I withheld from him, will prove this declaration to the full satisfaction of all peaceable & well disposed men.—Nor will any person who is acquainted with me, ever believe that I knowingly charged for letters or papers that were paid for at the time of taking them up—for those who know us both, will no more believe him when he speaks ill of me, than they would me if I were to speak well of him.—In reply to Mr. Gibson's latter part of his 4th fact, I must acknowledge, that he probably does for a wonder tell the truth in part.—After discharging for several years the duties of the post office, I found it so inconvenient to keep open accounts for letters and newspapers, that I thought it necessary to give a general notification to all those who were concerned that it would in future be inconvenient to keep books for the trifling business which might accrue in a country post office—and that they would therefore be obliging enough to pay the postage of their letters, &c. before taking them up. This of course included Jacob Gibson, at which it seems he took offence, and says, in effect, that I had no right to conduct the business of my office in that scrupulous way.—Mr. G. further observes, that this mode of doing business was to give

trouble to him. This I disavow. It was to avoid trouble, as I have already mentioned, in the office;—and this mode of executing the business I certainly had an exclusive right to.—And so far from calling the book of postage, he said this account was probably just. But if he still desires to see the book, it is ready for his inspection, as it ever has been for him and all others when accounts were thought to be erroneous.—But here you seem to give an indirect hint that I was turned out of office. To ascertain the truth of this matter I will now introduce an extract from the Postmaster-General's answer to my resignation, viz.

General Post Office,
Washington City,
24th June 1801.

Sir;

I duly received your favor of the 9th inst. resigning your appointment as Deputy Post Master of Easton.—On this occasion I can say, that no agent of the department has discharged the duties of his appointment with more punctuality and fidelity than you have done: I have therefore to regret that it should be inconvenient for you to hold the office any longer.

For the respectful manner in which you have expressed yourself, as respects my official conduct, and your offer of giving your successor in office such information as may be necessary for him upon entering on the duties of his office, you have my best thanks.

I am very respectfully

Sir your most obt.

servant,
J. HABERSHAM,

James Cowan, Esq.

P. M. Easton, Md. 3

Thus, sir, you are officially informed that it was optional with me to continue in office, or not.

I have now gone through your several charges as correctly as my memory of past events has enabled me. To follow you through the odious paths of drunkenness, bankruptcy, and all the rest of your blackguardism, would be unnecessarily taking up time if I had it to spare. For every person who knows us both, is well aware that these are also lies conceived in a heart ever restless after mischief and iniquity, just hurt for with all the vehemence and malice of a fiend, for the hellish and unpardonable purpose of destroying my reputation and interest, together with the peace and happiness of my family. But in so base an attempt by a wretch so notoriously disposed to evil, will never obtain in a mind which soars above the poisoned shafts of a villain.

You farther say that I have "maliciously" my post office securities. What you wish to convey by this term, I confess that I am at a loss to ascertain. If in the place of *malicious* you had said *malicious*, I should then have understood the phrase, though it would not have applied to either of the securities. But perhaps it is a *law term*—and you are so eminent a Civilian, that, if you had never met with such a word in the profundity of your legal and literary pursuits, the very elevated pinnacle on which you are perched among the literati, would alone have authorized you in the coining of new words to keep pace with the favorite innovations of your jacobinic brethren. If this monster and pest of society means that they will sustain an injury, he will be much disappointed in his desirable anticipation. It is a pleasing reflection to me that they shall not. But for his solicitude for the interest of these gentlemen, if he has not their thanks, I know that he has their contempt.

And now, Mr. Gibson, to close our business in this day's paper, I would ask you as an associate justice, why you could have the hardihood to invent so many fallacies merely on account of our difference in politics.—From a man, whom it is said has been recorded for keeping long and short measures, to impeach another who is honestly disposed, is by no means a novelty—for it is generally the case that when a man has lost his own reputation, he will then endeavor to traduce all others to a level with his own.

With regard to an abandonment of the settlement of our accounts, I assure you, Mr. Associate Justice, that the delay was occasioned by more important business than your insignificant accounts. But as soon as I

shall find it convenient, I will then call your attention to them.

J. COWAN.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

On Thursday last the votes of the freemen of the state of Connecticut, for members to represent them in the eighth Congress of the United States, were counted. The following Gentlemen are chosen by the number of the votes annexed to their respective names.

Hon. John C. Smith	8743
Roger Griswold	6601
Benjamin Tallmidge	7370
Samuel W. Dana	7332
Elias Perkins	6997
Calvin Goddard	6942
John Davenport	5393

Thus we see the Jacobin artifice to thrust out Mr. Griswold, has completely failed. It was concluded at Wallington last winter, to oust Messrs Bayard, Griswold and Rutledge. The first is effected by new-born Americans; the second attempted by Connecticut intrigue; and the last sought to be brought about by a most base imputation of forgery.

The Federal Ticket, for nomination for the State Council, has carried by a large majority. Mr. Blisworth, the first Federal candidate, received 8298 votes, and Mr. Kirby, the first on the Democratic list, obtained 4680. The votes for the whole number, on both tickets, were nearly in the same proportion.

Phil. pap. Oct. 26.

The following remarks are taken from the last number of the "Farmer," which is well known as the production of the Attorney General of the United States.

"But no politician, no statesman in office in warm party times, with his interest, pride, feelings and place depending, can be relied upon. In deliberating, he will be in danger of mistaking feeling and interest for sentiment, his party for the public, and habit and prejudice for the convictions of the understanding. This was in a degree illustrated in the transactions of the last session of Congress, and is remarkably so in the conduct of the leading partisans throughout the United States, at the present moment. We were then and are now divided, not only on questions of expediency, where a difference natural, but on independent principles questions of construction, and matters of fact, as our party politics direct. It ought to be mortifying to our pride with our boasted powers of perception and reasoning, that the evidence of abstract truths should depend for its force altogether, on the party we act with."

This is a candid statement of the effect of strong party feelings, in warm party times, and though it be not strictly and invariably true, the attorney general has adduced strong proof for its support, by a reference to the transactions of the last session of Congress, and the conduct of the men who now govern this country. It is indeed a truth, tho' most lamentable, that in these times, our politicians and statesmen in office are so influenced by interest, pride, feelings, and place depending, that they cannot be relied upon. The sacrifice of private sentiment is made to feeling and passion, the interest of the public to that of party, and the sober convictions of the understanding to habit and prejudice. How often were these truths manifested by the majority at the last session of Congress; how often by the first magistrate, and by the whole corps of executive officers? Opposed to these feelings and party interest, the constitution of our country has proved but a feeble barrier and the destruction of the judicial system could not be prevented by the strongest appeals to the understanding. To preserve the semblance of economy sources of revenue, imported to the government and least burdensome to the citizens, were abandoned; our naval strength was impaired at a period most necessary for our defence; and the people were artfully taught to believe, that means were used to pay off the whole national debt. The dignity of the first magistrate was prostrated, by the displacement of wife and faithful officers, to gratify the interest of a sect, and the government has been administered as party politics directed.

Bonapart has appointed the Abbe de Lille his *Poet Laureat* with an annual allowance of 500 livres and two butts of Burgundy.

Viotti is about to publish a musical work, we believe here, though he is now at Paris, which he means to dedicate to Shield. He could not dedicate it to any man of more real worth or higher talents.

Madam de Genlis, the indefatigable friend of *Plaisure* and *Literature*, has, within the space of the last two months, produced two *Novels*, and an octavo volume of *Hymns*. Thus does this amiable old lady aim at appealing the Divinity, for juvenile carterades by productions replete with piety and compunction and essay to please the public by *easy writings*.

"Wanne tulit pandum," &c.

SEDUCTION.

Seduction is seldom accomplished without fraud; and the fraud is by so much more criminal than other frauds, as the injury effected by it is greater, continues longer, and less admits of reparation.

This injury is three-fold; to the woman, to her family, and to the public.

1. The injury to the woman is made up of the pain she suffers from shame, of the loss she sustains in her reputation and prospects of marriage, and the deprivation of her moral principles.

The loss which a woman sustains by the ruin of her reputation almost exceeds computation. Every person's happiness depends in part upon the respect and reception which they meet with in the world; and it is no inconsiderable mortification even to the firmest tempers to be rejected from the society of their equals, or received there with neglect and disdain. But this is not all, nor the worst. By a rule of life, which it is not easy to blame, & which it is impossible to alter, a woman loses with her chastity the chance of marrying at all, or in any manner equal to the hopes she had been accustomed to entertain. Now marriage, whatever it be to a man, is that, from which every woman expects her chief happiness. And this is still more true in low life, of which condition the women are, who are most exposed to solicitations of this sort. Add to this, that where a woman's maintenance depends upon her character as it does, in a great measure, with those who are to support themselves by service, little sometimes is left to the forsaken sufferer, but to starve for want of employment, or to have recourse to prostitution for food and raiment.

As a woman collects her virtue into this point, the loss of her chastity is generally the destruction of her moral principle; and this consequence is to be apprehended, whether the criminal intercourse be discovered or not.

2. The injury to the family may be understood, by the application of that infallible rule, "of doing to others what we would that others should do unto us." Let a father, or a brother say, for what they would suffer this injury in a daughter or a sister; and whether any, or even a total loss of fortune would create equal affliction and distress. And when they reflect upon this, let them distinguish, if they can, between a robbery committed upon their property by fraud or forgery and the ruin of their happiness by the treachery of a seducer.

3. The public at large lose the benefit of the woman's service in her proper place and destination, as a wife & parent. This to the whole community may be little; but it is often more than all the good, which the seducer does to the community, can recompence. Moreover, prostitution is supplied by seduction; and in proportion to the danger there is of the woman's betraying herself after her first sacrifice to a life of public lewdness, the seducer is answerable for the multiplied evils to which his crime gives birth.

Upon the whole, if we pursue the effects of seduction through the complicated misery which it occasions; and if it be right to estimate crimes by the mischief they knowingly produce, it will appear something more than mere invidious to assert, that not one half of the crimes, for which men suffer death

by the laws of England, are so flagitious as this.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant in Bordeaux dated September 6, to their correspondents in Philadelphia.

"France will not make a commercial treaty with England; the latter takes it in dudgeon, and appearances look lowering—that is to say, something like a rupture."

A Southern gentleman lately paid a visit to Col. Pickering, at his farm in Essex. He found this worthy, tho' much abused citizen—not superintending a set of ill fed and worse clad slaves—not amusing himself with cock fighting, horse racing, or hunting for popularity in a reverend of grog shops—but literally, like another Cincinnatus, guiding the plough with two of his sons assisting him in his rural labors. Such is the reply which this celebrated citizen makes in the many slanders which the insatiate unrelenting malice of political enemies are ever uttering against him. Instead of retaliating their invectives, he live out their calumnies and by his conduct convicts them of falsehood and of malice.

[New York Com. Adv.]

FRENCH NEGROES.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Georgetown (S. C.) to a merchant in New York, dated the 10th instant.

"Three French frigates left the Hook the day we did, and we have just heard of their landing their negroes in Long-Bay. We are all summoned to turn out with the different companies, and the orders are, not to take a single negro, but shoot them all; we are informed they have landed about 1000, by to-morrow morning there will be soldiers enough at the place to prevent their landing any more—if they get scattered among our negroes it will be a dreadful thing."

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Lisbon to his correspondent in New-York, dated September 10.

"The sudden departure of the French minister, which we mentioned to you in our last, has hitherto been productive of no bad consequence whatever. It is said that Gen. Lecourbe is to supply his place."

"After the declaration of war against France by Algiers, it has been generally supposed that something effectual would have been done on the part of the former to curb the insolence of the Barbary powers generally, and to reduce their system of warfare to something more like that established in Europe. It now appears that this will not be the case; France having made peace with Algiers for herself alone, and nearly upon the old footing."

"Your frigates continue to cruise and convoy in the Mediterranean; which, however, has not prevented the Tripolitans from picking up two ships laden with West India produce, which they have conducted to Messina."

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale in Salisbury, all the real estate of William M'Bryde, late of Somerset County, deceased lying and situate in Worcester and Somerset Counties viz.

On Saturday the 4th day of December next, the following tracts or parcels of Land situate in Worcester County & known by the names of Consolidation Mill Lot, & part of Gibbons's Liberty, and on the Saturday following being the 11th Halls Adventure, Kings Neglect, Cherry Tree, & Sankeys Islands, part of Newbury, part of Dougate, Adams's Discovery, Neglect, & Wetherly's marshes in Somerset county.—any description of this property will be unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber who will show the Lands. The terms of sale are that the purchaser or purchasers must give bond to the Trustee to be approved of by him conditioned for the payment of one third of the purchase with interest on the whole in twelve months one third with interest in eighteen months, & the remaining third with interest in two years from the day of sale.

JAMES RITCHIE, Trustee.
Salisbury, 6th November, 1802.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indisputable title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins's Pharsalia, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Ruthborough, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each on which are a good dwelling House, two Barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory.—The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will shew this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, lying in Queen Ann's county, within 3 1/2 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will shew this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton: This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expence be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will shew this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's county will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wootter's Tavern, Ruthborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Attorney in fact for the
Trustees of the late
C. Cookbanks.
Easton, October 5, 1802.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 22th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH,
Administratrix.

6m—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.
ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r

MARYLAND.
ALL persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickmecomico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT.
WILLIAM CRAFT.
SAMUEL PHILIPS.
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.
2mo

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.

Sept. 2, 1802.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Veasey.

SAMUEL VASEY.

Worcester county, }
22d Sept. 1802. } 6w 37

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.

Sept. 23, 1802.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my Creditors, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency to release me from Debts which I am unable to pay.

RICHARD BESSWIKS.

Sept. 27, 1802. 6v—38.

FOR SALE AT Public Vendue.

On Thursday the 4th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, at the farm of the late Mr. Richard Grafton, lately occupied by Henry Hobbs, deceased.

A VALUABLE Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and farming utensils. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums exceeding ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles: Cash will be required for all articles under the stipulated sum.

AMELIA HOBBS,

Administratrix of

Henry Hobbs, deceased.

Queen Ann's County, }
October 19th, 1802. } 3w—40

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6 to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugar of the first quality by the barrel or hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.

For sale at this Office.

BLANKS.

all kinds. Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

Valuable Medicines.

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, John Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swelling, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and diffusing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swellings of the face, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica; and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the second bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect.

ly, mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid fermentation—restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration; and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—efficiency at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons in a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, prevents the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious fluid and foulness, which is suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne-Elisir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

It is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every bluish and incriminate complexion by cold, frost, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent &c. In Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.

Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to delicate patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. 1f—21.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

EDWARD HALL.

Queen-Ann's County }
19th of August, 1802. } 2w—33

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an Act of Insolvency,

ROBERT ROLLE.

September 16th 1802 }
Dorset County. } w—56

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person, to sell the Real Property of Doctor EBERLE HAYMAN, late of Somerset county, deceased; or they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE.

THOMAS SAYLY.

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber from a number of unforeseen accidents, is obliged to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from Debts, he is unable to pay, and is constrained for.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Princess Anne Salton Shore }
of Maryland, Sept. 19th, 1802 } 37

Notice.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

In Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.

EASTERN SHORE

(Vol. XIIIth)

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1901

EASTON—(Maryland)—PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES COWAN.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Taken from the British General Register.

General Washington was born on the 22d of February, 1732, at Westmoreland, Virginia. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

General Washington was a man of great courage and ability. He was a leader of men, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a patriot, and was devoted to the cause of his country.

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He was appointed Major in the Virginia militia in 1754. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1755, and to Colonel in 1756. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1758 to 1774.

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for the subject of his matchless pen



E A S T O N—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

The following is the letter alluded to in the above.

From the AURORA.

Mr. Bache, I see in your last number a letter signed George Washington, solemnly denying the authenticity of certain private letters, dated in 1776, and ascribed to him. For the honor of my country, I sincerely rejoice, that the letters were not genuine, but I must say that I think Mr. Washington is blameable for not having earlier noticed the forgery. I own for one, that his long silence produced on my mind disagreeable doubts; others have felt them, and I cannot but think, that as a servant of the public it was his duty immediately to have removed such doubts, since it was in his power to do it so readily. His personal pride should have been overcome for the sake of his public duty. The necessity of public confidence being attached to officers in important stations especially in a government like ours, should have pointed out early to him the necessity, however disagreeable the task to his personal feelings, or stepping forward with a public denial of the unworthy sentiments attributed to him in those spurious letters.

Since he had prevailed upon himself to break the ice, there is another subject on which the public mind, I think, should receive some light. I have no known it lately to be a matter of public discussion, but it has been frequently brought forward in private conversation, and I never could find any one capable of giving a satisfactory explanation and probably, from the old date of the transaction (1754,) Mr. Washington may be the only person capable of giving an explanation.

The accusation in question is no less than having while commanding a party of American troops fired on a flag of truce; killed the officer in the act of reading a summons under the sanction of such a flag; of having attempted to vindicate the act, and yet having signed the capitulation, in which the killing of that officer and his men was acknowledged as an act of assassination.

The charge is of so serious a nature; firing on a flag of truce; so unprecedented an act, even in savage warfare and fighting an acknowledged enemy to having been guilty of assassination so degrading to a man, and more especially to a military man, that I feel confident, there must have been some egregious mistake in the account given of the business. I have imagined this also must be some forgery, or that Major George Washington who was taken at Fort Mifflin in 1754, could not be the same person as George Washington, late president of the United States.

The transaction alluded to is recorded in a pamphlet published here in the year 1757, purporting to be the translation of "a memorial containing a summary view of facts with their authorities, in answer to the observations sent by the English minister to the courts of Europe."

Mr. Washington can settle every doubt upon this subject, whether this memorial was a forgery; whether journal it contains, purporting to be his journal and officially the capitulation acknowledging the killing of Mr. Jumville and his men to have been an act of assassination, were papers forged to answer the purposes of the French court; or whether he is the Major Washington there alluded to.

[J. J. D.]

From the Federal Ark.

On Thursday, the fifth instant, Universally lamented, by the honest Citizens of the Union.

THE CHARACTER OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

Which occasioned this misfortune, Was administered by a lawless mob of Irish ruffians, who, Educated from their youth to deeds of villainy, And forced to fly from Europe for their crimes,

Arrived on our shores, Fully prepared, To destroy the happiness of our country, And bring disgrace and wretchedness

on our citizens. LONG! HAD THIS LITTLE STATE Held the most conspicuous rank among her sisters: In the struggle, that secured our independence.

She gained her full share of Glory. STILL FOREMOST IN PATRIOTISM.

She was the first to adopt that Constitution; Which, Preserved inviolent, and faithfully administered,

Is fully capable of Securing to us respectability abroad, & happiness at home.

In the Councils of the Union, Her voice was heard, and respected. When she speaks,

The dictates of Wisdom, and the words of Eloquence flow from her tongue. Her sisters acknowledged her Merit; and honoured her Talents.

In support of all the measures That were for the happiness and glory of our common Country,

She bore her part. When the foul foud of Jacobinism Had gained an ascendancy in the Grand Council of the Nation,

She stood firm and unappalled at his bidous wiles.

FEARLESS OF DANGER, And bent only on her Country's Good, SHE BOLDLY OPPOSED

The hostile views of the enemies of the Constitution.

The Tyrant of Democracy trembled before her. "The lightning of her eye" flashed confusion on the ambition of Virginia.

She was loved by the Friends of the United States, And her foes stood aghast at her name.

Honour was the Guide and patriotism her Object— But alas! how are her Glories with- ed, and her Laurels withered!

Her spear is broken, and her shield is in the dust!

But we mourn not Like those without Hope, WE BELIEVE

Her Character is not dead, but The time is not far distant

When the Genius of Wisdom will arise, And pointing to her eldest son, will say,

"Thine be the task to dispel the mists that obscure the Fame of Delaware."

"Until then Her Memory shall be embalmed in the Affections of our Country."

"And she shall be remembered in the Orisons OF THE GREAT AND GOOD."

It is not intended to include all the Irish in this description. Some of them are men of uprightness and integrity. We allude only to a set of beings, who are a disgrace to any country they inhabit.

The eloquent and manly Bayard.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

The following extract of a letter from a young gentleman of character and intelligence, now travelling in Europe, to his friend in America, has been obligingly put into our hands for publication. Some further communications from the same source are already in our possession, and others are expected. We make no doubt that they will be very acceptable to our readers.

AMSTERDAM.

This great city, which is sometimes called Asterdam, takes its name from the river Amstel; which runs through it, compressed into a canal. There is no tide in the many waters here; a circumstance which occasions a malarious stench. They could count nearly 300,000 inhabitants. The people are even more knavish, miserably and illiberal, than in the places we have already visited. I went, between seven and twelve last night, to a singular situation. By an ordinance of the government there is a number of houses in this town, to which women, who have no better means, are invited on the terms of a support for life, upon condition that they immerse themselves, without fee or reward, twice with any man who requires them. I paid a small

sum for an admission to this meretricious nunnery. Its disgusting inmates are numbered, and like stalled cattle, each one has her allotted place. They were generally squalid and ugly, and degrading to their sex in their persons, as much as in their situations. The room in which they were, was lighted and full. They were dancing minuets and waltzes, sometimes with each other, and sometimes with men as lewd as themselves. When this abominable course of life is once entered upon, they are compelled to continue it, and seldom, if ever, and then with great difficulty, escape from the house in which they are confined, but absolutely wear out in this detestable service.

Last night we all went to the Dutch Theatre, prepared to meet ridiculous objects; unfortunately we arrived too late for the Buller, which is said to be very well. The performance we saw was an Opera; the singing & acting not defensible. The subject seemed to be the introduction of a Wild Boy into the civilized world and his instinctive admiration of a Female, to whom he was married of course.

The Marine School, which we visited this morning, is an establishment of more honor, perhaps, than service to this country. There are in it 104 Boys, who are instructed and practised in every thing relating to the government of a Ship. In the yard there is a vessel of 170 tons complete; the keel and lower part cut away so as to rest a flat-bottom boat on the bricks. We saw the whole unassuming, roofing, hoisting, and the Schools for Writing, Astronomy, Geometry and Arithmetic, and the hammocks in which the pupils sleep. They remain in the School till they are deemed seaworthy, 3, 4, 6, or ten years. They are then drafted into the public or merchants service. The Ship on which they are exercised is a present from Mr. H. Hope. The plan was originated in 1781, after the engagement off Dogger Bank; in which you know we were interested, from the surplus subscriptions for the widows of the killed. This is all very well, but the English novice of actual buffeting by sea, without any land theory, beyond an acquaintance with Mathematics and Astronomy, makes better sailors.

The State House is a noble monument of Dutch industry and opulence; it is an immense stone fabric, erected on 1,000 stakes or piles, driven into the marsh on which this whole town is built; in, and about it, there are several fine statues, particularly an Atlas supporting a huge Brafs World. Among the apartments there is one, 120 feet by 38, and 30 feet high, richly decorated, and having in one of the niches a counterpart Atlas to that on the top. We were refused admittance to the court of justice because the judges were sitting—a reason rather militating with the nature of a court.

We have this instant returned from North Holland, where we have been all day. At nine this morning we sailed in a yacht, in which had been prepared chicken, cheese, tongue, claret, beer, excellent Rhineish, and other like particulars. We first crossed the Y. to Saardam, a distance of 6 miles. Saardam was famous for its Ship building; but a garden now flourishes on the site of the Dock Yard. The Chamber of Cottage, where the Czar Peter lived during his apprenticeship is all this poor village now boasts worthy the stranger's attention. This we went into. It is a small Hut, and of wood. From Saardam we sailed to Buckboon, from whence we took a carriage to Block, a village, inhabited for the most part by wealthy men, retired from business. The houses are fluted and painted; the streets are of tile and also painted; neither horse nor coach are permitted to enter this little town; it is therefore extremely tranquil and clean. The inhabitants of N. Holland, are, if possible, greater sticklers for the antiquated than their brothers of the South. Each house in Block has a garden before it, adorned with pagodas of shells and pebbles, and a box, wonderfully well-looked, by trimming, to stags, lions, dolphins, cats, and dogs, in different postures. The stiff style of gardening, the taste have very much cried down of late years. There is said to be in this village a door in each house, that is never opened but on occasion of

a death, when the corpse is carried through it—A good memorandum.

About the end of October, the celebrated Mr. Thomas Paine sailed from Havre for America. In the offing the vessel was boarded, and the officers were proceeding to examine Mr. Paine's baggage, apprehensive perhaps, lest he might be carrying some of the Rights of Man out of the country, when their curiosity was restrained by a sight of the America Minister's passport. They permitted Mr. Paine to depart with all his principles, which it is expected, he will be allowed to land duty free in America.

[Lan. Rep.]

Notice

I hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Walker, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next in- suing the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1802.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r. of William Walker, deceased.

AGREEABLE to the Will of the said Wm. Walker, deceased, will be exposed to public sale on the 12th day of December next, on the premises, the lot and improvements at the Hole in the Wall, on which said William Walker, lately deceased, together with all other Lands, said William Walker was entitled to, & probably some personal property. The above property will be sold on a Credit, which with the terms of sale will be made known at the time by

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r of Wm. Walker, Deceased.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATED in the head of Mont Creek, about four miles from Prince Georges in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses and all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the interior. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any land on the Eastern Shore for the best timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wocomoco River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To persons any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802. N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

MISS MARY ANN FLETCHER.

WHO has acted as an Assistant for several years in a School in Philadelphia, respectfully offers her services to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, to teach their daughters Drawing, Tambouring, Embroidery, Netting, open work, Filigree, Fancy Baskets, and in short all kinds of needle work. Her mother will also teach children Reading, Writing and plain sewing in the same school. Those Ladies who are disposed to promote the above schools will be pleased to apply to Mr. John Goldborough, of Easton, to whom I have sent a Subscription Paper, from which they may know the terms of tuition. Nov. 18, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23.

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers the election of Mr. Mitchell to the Carolina county, the federal candidate, in opposition to Mr. Turpin, who was supported by the democratic interest. We understand the election was carried on by both parties with considerable animation; and hence we may fairly infer the returning confidence of the people in those whom they formerly trusted and who never deceived them.

If T. P. Smith should still be solicitous to know, who sent Mr. Young to the assembly, he may be assured that he was sent by those who have lately elected Mr. Mitchell, for undoubtedly he was opposed in the most personal manner by the democratic leaders. It is hoped that Mr. Young will yet justify our confidence; but if he should not, we shall then be authorized to state, that he will not answer the sentiments of his constituents.

In the last "Star" I find certain questions and observations of the Editor relative to his having announced the arrival of Thomas Paine in America—and in the same paper the Editor also invites the attention of his readers to a pack of sophistical stuff on the same subject, the support of Gen. Washington's letter and other documents. In the first place, Mr. Smith asks "if it is a crime to announce the arrival of Thomas Paine, and to remain his readers of the services he had rendered to the American people?"—I answer in the negative, provided Mr. Smith's object was to guard his countrymen against a character so evilly disposed as that of Thomas Paine—for it is certainly incumbent upon all conductors of newspapers to apprise their countrymen of the intrusion of a man who is an avowed enemy to all morality, religion, and the happy government under which Providence itself seems to have placed them. They may then repel his evil doings. The 2d question is—"Do you believe that General Washington committed a crime in recommending Thomas Paine to the American people?" I answer NO—for at that crisis of our revolutionary struggle, Gen. Washington, like all other friends to the cause, esteemed Mr. Paine for his literary exertions in the promotion of that cause, but not for his foibles;—for those exertions, which, if the truth was known, were rather to gratify his own pride and ambition than to contribute his mite to an object intended for the good of a whole nation.—It was my intention to have given in this paper a detail of the proceedings of the Congress of 1779 on the conduct of Mr. Paine as secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, together with Gen. Washington's friendly letter to him in the year '79, with some of the most ungenerous and inapplicable observations from Paine on the imitable character and administration of our illustrious Washington—but on account of its length I must defer it until next week, when it shall appear with the General's letter and Paine's impudence.—And I would here attempt a few remarks upon the contrary of the characters of these men, were it possible for me to give justice to the Sun, or Blacksmith to a Plow.

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, Sept. 8, 1802.

"I mentioned to you that two American vessels were captured by the Tripolines; it appears one only has fallen into their hands, but I much fear others will share the same fate, as one American frigate only is off the port which even with the aid of the Swedish frigate, is very incompetent to an effectual blockade. The last accounts from Tripoli say, that the American prisoners are treated with unusual lenity, not being obliged to labour, and being suffered to live in the houses of some of the Consuls. It is universally lamented, by those who speak on the subject, that the government of the United States do not send out a greater force, which I have no doubt would be judicious, should it not militate with the economical system pur-

sued by the present administration.—Captain Murray, of the United States frigate Constellation, has lately had a brush with the Tripolite gunboats, which were ordered out to engage him; he soon obliged them to retire with loss also several hundred troops with artillery, which were drawn up on the shore to protect them. Not a man on board the frigate was wounded, and had it not been for an unlucky calm, the gunboats would have fallen into the hands of Captain M."

SOME NOTICES OF THOMAS PAINE.

Thomas Paine was born at Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, (England) in the year 1736-7. At the age of 13, he left school to learn the trade of stay maker with his father. At nineteen he went to London, where he remained about two years, and then went to Dover, where he established himself with one Grace, a stay-maker, of whom, under pretence of an attachment to his daughter, he contrived to borrow ten pounds to set up as a stay maker at Sandwich, but he neither married the lady nor repaid the money. At this place he commenced methodist preacher; and soon after married Mary Lambert, a pretty girl, of modest behaviour. His treatment of her, in less than two months was notoriously brutal; but her former mistress relieved her with many kind attentions. He took a house, & run in debt to Ruthen, an upholsterer, for the necessary furniture; but being goaded with hunger absconded in the night, taking with him many articles of the furniture, and a quantity of rags belonging to a customer. At Margate he sold the furniture and departed for London. For this period, it is uncertain what fate attended his wife; by some she is said to have perished on the road, of illness, by others, that she was received into a hospital and is still living in the year 1762 he opened a place in the exile, but a year afterwards was dismissed. He was again restored, and as additional means of support, became an usher in a school at twenty pounds a year; but being very much disliked he left this school, and engaged in another where he continued only three months. He was now desirous of taking orders, but was unable to obtain a certificate of proper qualifications on account of his limited education; he, however, preached in Moorefields and in other populous places.

At the age of thirty four he married Elizabeth Olive against the advice of her father, & remonstrances of her relations. Before he could obtain his marriage licence he swore that he was a bachelor when he knew he was a widower, if indeed his first wife were deceased. This act of Paine's is declared to be by the marriage act felony without benefit of Clergy.

In the year '72 he commenced author & in '79 he declared, that till the epoch of his common sense, he had never published a syllable. His wife after bearing, with great patience, insults, violence, and repeated beatings, was separated from him by articles of agreement. In '74 he came to America, recommended to a white merchant in Philadelphia; where he was engaged by Mr. Airkin, a bookseller, as a shopman, at a salary of twenty pounds a year. After this he published his common sense; joined the army, was made Secretary to a committee for Foreign affairs, from which office he was dismissed for breach of trust. Since this period he has been several times in England and in France; was thrown into prison during the reign of Robespierre; wrote his age of reason, which abounds with ridicule, ribaldry, and blasphemy against the christian religion and its author. He has written some political pamphlets, and among other things a letter to Gen. Washington, replete with the most shameful invectives and impudent calumnies. The last intelligence of this lying, drunken, brutal infidel and Jacobin, was that our extraordinary envoy Mr. Davison, had presented him with a letter from Mr. Jefferson inviting him to return to this country and offering him a passage in a national ship.

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, as an overseer on Mrs. Bonall's Farm at Shoal-Creek, an industrious, honest, and sober man, without a family.—No person need apply, without bringing good recommendations.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

John Hughes, Bennett Bracco and James Baker and wife.

In Chancery, Nov. 8, 1802.

THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of the following tracts of land, to wit, Bachelors Branch, Bachelors Branch Addition, Thief-keep-out, Bennetts Neglect, Bennetts Neglect resurveyed, part of Neglect and Triangle lying on Saint Michaels river, in Talbot county, and so much of Halls Range near adjoining the said tracts as will make up the quantity of four hundred acres. It is stated by the complainant that Bennett Bracco, one of the defendants, who is the Grandson, and would have been sole heir if the Act to direct descents had not passed, has appeared by his Guardian and answered the said bill. It is therefore ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this notice to be inserted at least three weeks successively in Cowan's newspaper before the last day of December next, to the end that each of the heirs of the said John Bracco, whether they be mentioned in the bill or otherwise may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the substance and object thereof, and may appear in this court on or before the last Tuesday of April next in person or by a solicitor to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editor of this Paper has just received in addition to his former catalogue, the following valuable Books, which are now opened for sale:

Davis's Sermons, 3 vol.
Whole Duty of Man,
Croft no Crown,
Hymns,
Cooper's do.
Hayley's Works, 6 vol.
Wakfield,
and Virginia,
of Feeling.
Man of the World,
Man's Life at Johnson, 2 vol.
Gregory's Legacy,
Baker's Sermons, 3 vol.
Lectures, 3 vol.
Weeks Preparation,
for Children,
Washington's Legacy
Columbian Orator,
Year of Landstown,
Meridian's Dictionary Improved,
Wesley's Sermons, 9 vol.
Pomprey's Poems,
Theodore and Constantia.
November 16, 1802.

Public Vendue.

Will be offered at Public Sale at the Vendue of Mr. James Denny, on Wednesday the 15th of December.

ALL the remaining personal property of the late Mr. J. E. Denny, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, some of the horses have been for the wagon, also will be offered for a term of years several valuable Negroes. And on the Friday following in Caroline County on the Farm adjoining Joshua Clark, Esq. will be offered stock plantation Utensils, Pottery and a parcel of Flax. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock at both places, and terms made known on the day of sale.

HENRY BANNING, Executor.
November 15th 1802.

THE subscriber intending to remove out of this County to the county of the Orange, offers for sale two lots in the town of Dumfries, where he has a comfortable Dwelling House, containing three rooms, and a kitchen, and a large Garden containing some excellent fruit Trees, as for situation perhaps this is equal to any in the county, this might be a safe & agreeable retreat in the sickly season particularly to those who are fond of Fish, Oysters and wild Fowls, there is an abundance of them in their season. For further particulars enquire of

ANTHONY BANNING.

Talbot County, December 2d 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale in Salisbury, all the real estate of William M. Bryde, late of Somerset County, deceased lying and situate in Worcester and Somerset Counties viz.

On Saturday the 4th day of December next, the following tracts or parcels of Land situate in Worcester County & known by the names of Consolidation Mill Lot, & part of Gibbons's Liberty, and on the Saturday following being the 11th Hills Adventure, Kings Neglect, Cherry Tree, & Sinkys Islands, part of Newbury, part of Dougate, Adams's Discovery, Neglect, & Weatherly's marshes in Somerset county.—any discription of this property will be unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber who will show the Lands. The terms of sale are that the purchaser or purchasers must give bond to the Trustee to be approved of by him conditioned for the payment of one third of the purchase with interest on the whole in twelve months one third with interest in eighteen months, & the remaining third with interest in two years from the day of sale.

JAMES RITCHIE, Trustee.

Salisbury, 6th November, 1802.

To be rented, and possession given the first day of January, 1803, a valuable Farm near Middle Town, with good improvements, there is situated on the said Farm High Barn and a half Babels of early ripe Wheat. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HOOPER.

Dorchester County
November the 6th, 1802.

For Sale on a Credit.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Queen Anne's county, on the Eastern Bay, and extending about one mile on the Bay. There are three hundred and fifty acres in this tract about one hundred or one hundred & twenty of which are cleared.—This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, has a valuable apple orchard upon it with other fruit trees; and there are some of the best of water fowls this fall. The adjoining waters furnish an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons. Possession with an indispensable title will be given on the first day of January next, and the terms more particularly known, on application to

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Centreville, Nov. 2, 1802.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Thursday the 18th December next, at Mr. Francis Tavern, Easton.

THAT valuable Farm being formerly a part of Peach Blossom estate, and now the property of Gr. & Ham Haskins & Co. containing 330 acres lying on the main Road within three and a half miles of Easton, on the Branch of Third Haven, running up to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side by the creek, two sides by the main road and the other by an established fence between that & Parrot's land in Balley's Neck, the cleared land lays on the creek, by which much fencing is saved; in point of situation there are few farms that have greater advantages than this, laying on navigable water sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels burthen to load at the landing, and a ponding in fish, oysters and wild fowl in their season. The improvements are a tolerable good frame dwelling house, kitchen, meat house and a good barn, a small apple orchard, &c. about one half is wood land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with white and red oak, hickory and black walnut, and there is within a convenient distance of the house a never failing spring of excellent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual installments with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOSEPH HASKINS

for G. Haskins & Co.

November 17, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH BNNALS.

Sept. 23, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received from three feet 6. to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hind. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands, on which a liberal credit, and an indispensible title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called **Hutton's Partridge**, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centreville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Ruthborough and 2 from the Nine Bridges. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each on which are a good dwelling House, two Barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Bagges will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called **Dawson's Neck**, containing about 142 acres, lying in Queen Ann's county, within 1-2 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centreville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called **Heworth**, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Ballton: This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expense be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Ballton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's county will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wooten's Tavern, Ruthborough, on Thursday the 25th December next, and the Farm near Ballton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Ballton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in Fact for the

Trustees of the late

C. Cookbanks.

Ballton, October 5, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Valuable Medicines,

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Ballton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that **LEE & CO.** and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constantly on hand a supply of the following **MEDICINES**, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail price.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dissolving quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. will infallibly prevent the ill effects of cold or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprized that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but the prize will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every art in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, a native of South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily matches out as a Soldier, namely—Richard's wife, Mary Hover, and so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the lymphatic vessels restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Severe and subacute before Edward Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia County.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Peruvian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Peruvian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all their acrimony, and humors, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defluxions of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by cold, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-

termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given even to delicate patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion,

Anderson's Pills,

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802,

V.—21.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hulse, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix.

6m—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r

Benjamin Willmott;

BECS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for the great encouragement he has received since his commencement in business; and as he expects to be absent for a few weeks from Ballton, requests such of his friends as may wish to discharge their accounts, to call upon Mr. James Troth, whose receipt shall be good against him. Those watches that are on hand, belonging to different persons, will be regularly delivered to their owners, on application at the shop.

He takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth, who will continue the Watch Making Business in the above shop. Ballton, October 26, 1802.

From the Washington Federalist.

No circumstance presents the effrontery of the anti-federalists in a more striking point of view, than their attempt to support the reputations of Paine and Jefferson, by coupling their names with that of Washington. Their great and good men had not two more bitter enemies, than those very persons, who are now insultingly calling them friends. No two persons have encouraged and propagated more slander and abuse. A writer in the Lancaster Intelligencer, has attempted to prove, that Paine is entitled by the Federalist, because he received 3000 dollars from the United States, £500 from the State of Pennsylvania, & further remuneration from the States of New-York and New-Jersey, for his services during the revolution—and because he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington. These very conclusive arguments are copied into the official gazette. That the writings of Paine were of service in the beginning of our revolution, no person has ever denied. It is equally true, that for those services he was well rewarded. Being destitute of property, he ran no hazard of loss from defeat, and he was careful not to embarrass any danger in the field, or to expose his person, during the contest. He had therefore every thing to gain & nothing to lose.

He was appointed says the writer, Secretary in the department for foreign affairs. So was Arnold appointed a General and Monroe an ambassador; but no person would think of mentioning those appointments as reflecting honor on their characters, because the confidence reposed in them was misplaced, and they showed themselves unworthy of it. Thomas Jefferson is appointed President of the United States, but the future historian will hardly record this circumstance, as redounding to his honor, but to point out the intriguer by which he rose to that elevated station, and his incapacity for filling it. It is not the office which dignifies a man, but the ability and integrity, with which he discharged its duties. The greater confidence reposed, the more exalted the station, the greater disgrace should attach to any delinquency. By this rule let us test the degree of credit due to Paine whilst employed in the department of foreign affairs. No better evidence can be offered on this subject than the journals of the old congress. These we will present without any further comment.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress.

Wednesday January 6th 1779.

A letter from Thomas Paine was read, whereupon.

The order of the day on the memorial of the minister of France was called for, and the said memorial being read, ordered, that Mr. John Dunlap, printer, and Mr. Thomas Paine, attend immediately, at the bar of this house.

Mr. John Dunlap attending, was called in, and the newspapers of the 2d and 5th of January instant, entitled, "Pennsylvania Packet or general advertiser," being shown to him, he was asked whether he was the publisher, to which he answered yes.

He was then asked who is the author of the pieces in the said papers, under the title of "common sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs," to which

he answered, Mr. Thomas Paine; he was then ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Paine attending was called in, and being asked if he was the author of the pieces in the Pennsylvania packet or general advertiser of January 2d and 5th 1779, under the title, "common sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs," he answered that he was the author of those pieces; he was then ordered to withdraw.

Thursday Jan. 7, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the subject which was under debate yesterday. And the following resolutions were moved.

That all the late publications in the general advertiser, printed by J. Dunlap, relative to American foreign affairs are ill judged, premature and incorrect, and as they tend in general to found on very partial documents, and consequently depend very much on conjecture, they ought not by any means to be considered as justly authenticated.

That congress never has given occasion for or sanction to any of the said publications.

That congress never has received any species of military stores as a present from the court of France, or from any other sources existing in Europe.

That Mr. Thomas Paine for his imprudence ought immediately to be dismissed from his office of Secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and the said committee are directed to dismiss him accordingly, and to take such further steps relative to his misapplication of public papers as they shall deem necessary.

In amendment, as a substitute for the foregoing, the following set of resolutions was moved:

Whereas Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, has acknowledged himself to be the author of the piece in the Pennsylvania packet of January 2d, 1779, under the title of common sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs, in which is the following paragraph, viz. "If Mr. Deane or any other person will procure an order from congress to inspect an account in my office, or any of Mr. Deane's friends will take the trouble of coming themselves, I will give him or them my attendance, and show them in a hand writing which Mr. Deane is well acquainted with the supplies which he so pompously plumes himself upon, were promised and engaged, and that as a present, before he even arrived in France; and the part fell to Mr. Deane was only to see it done, and how he has performed that service, the public are now acquainted with." The last paragraph in the account is, "upon Mr. Deane's arrival in France, the business went into his hands, and the aids were at length embarked in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine." And whereas the said Thomas Paine hath also acknowledged himself to be the author of a piece in the succeeding packet of January 5th 1779, under the same title, in which is the following paragraph viz. "and in the second place that those who are now allies, professed that alliance by an early and generous friendship, yet that we might not attribute too much to human or auxiliary aid, so unfortunate were these supplies, that only one ship out of the three arrived: the Mercury and Seine fell into the hands of the enemy."

Resolved, That the insinuation contained in the said publications, that the supplies sent to America is the

Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were a present from France, is untrue.

That the attempt of the said Thomas Paine to authenticate the said false insinuations, by referring to papers in the office of the committee of foreign affairs, is an abuse of office.

That the said Thomas Paine be, & he hereby is, dismissed from his said office.

A third set of resolutions was moved, as an amendment and substitute to the two foregoing sets, viz.

That congress are deeply concerned in the imprudent publication of Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, referred to by the minister of France in his memorial of the 5th inst. and are ready to adopt any measures consistent with good policy and their own honor, for correcting any assertions or insinuations in the said publications, derogatory to the honor of the court of France.

That a committee be appointed to consider the said memorial and paragraphs referred to, that they confer with the minister of France on the subject, and report as soon as may be.

In lieu of the whole the following resolution was moved as a substitute.

Resolved, That the publications appearing in Mr. Dunlap's Pennsylvania packet of the 2d and 5th instant, under the character of common sense; and Thomas Paine secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, being called before congress, showed his being the author of those publications.

Resolved, That Thomas Paine be summoned to appear before congress at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and be informed that those execrable passages are, and called upon to explain & to show by what authority he made those publications, in order that congress may take proper measures relative thereto.

The previous question was moved on the last amendment; whereupon the sense of the house was taken, whether the previous question is in order on an amendment.

Resolved, That it is not in order.

On the question to substitute the last resolution as an amendment to the whole, the yeas and nays being required—it passed in the negative.

Friday, Jan. 8, 1779.

A letter of this day from Thomas Paine was read by which he resigns his office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, finding by the journals of this house of yesterday that I am not to be heard, &c. whereupon.

A member desired to be informed how Mr. Paine had acquired that knowledge, and the secretary was desired to inform the house whether Mr. Paine had access to the Journal; the secretary answered that Mr. Paine had not seen the journal of yesterday, nor had any other person had access to it since the last adjournment, as he had taken it home last night and brought it with him to congress this morning, so that even the clerks in the office had not seen the minutes of yesterday, and that since the last adjournment, he had not seen Mr. Paine, nor communicated the proceedings of congress to any person whatever.

A motion was then made that Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be directed to attend immediately at the bar of this house to answer to certain questions

respecting his letter to the President of congress of this day.

After debate, a substitute was moved as follows:

That the members of congress be separately examined by the President on their honor, whether they have communicated the resolutions of yesterday to Mr. Thomas Paine, and if so in what manner they have made such representations.

After debate, when the question was about to be put, Mr. Laurens arose & declared that, he had informed Mr. Paine, that a motion had been made for hearing him to-morrow at eleven o'clock, which had been seconded, that the yeas and nays had been taken thereon and passed in the negative; and that he referred him to Mr. Thompson for a sight of the journal, which would inform him more certainly, and he was persuaded Mr. Thompson would readily show him the journal.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the letter of the 8th, from Thomas Paine; whereupon.

Resolved, That the determination of the question of the 5th instant, for substituting the last amendment in lieu of all the sets of resolutions, moved prior to it, in which the yeas and nays were called by Mr. C. Laurens, did not imply, nor can it be justly construed to imply, that congress had determined that Mr. Thomas Paine was not to be heard.

Monday Jan. 12, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the publications in the Pennsylvania packet of the 2d and 5th instant, under the title of common sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs, of which Mr. Thomas Paine secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, has acknowledged himself to be author, and also the memorial of the minister plenipotentiary of France of the 5th and 10th instant, respecting the said publications; whereupon, resolved, unanimously, that in answer to the memorials of the honorable Sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty, of the 5th and 10th instant, Congress do fully, in the clearest and most explicit manner, disavow the publication referred to in his memorial, and as they are convinced by indisputable evidence that the supplies shipped in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were not a present, and that his most Christian Majesty, the great generous ally of these United States, did not preface his alliance with any supplies whatever sent to America, so they have not authorized the writer of the said publications to make any such assertions as are contained therein, but on the contrary, do highly disapprove of the same.

Saturday Jan. 16, 1779.

Congress took into consideration the letter from Thomas Paine; whereupon a motion was made, that Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be dismissed from his office.

To which an amendment was offered as a substitute in the following words.

That Thomas Paine be directed to attend at the bar of this house, to answer whether he had any direction or permission from the committee of foreign affairs, for the publication of which he confessed himself to be the author when he was before the house on the 5th day of January last.

Another amendment was moved of

a substitute to both the foregoing proposition in the words following:

Whereas Congress were about to proceed against Thomas Paine secretary to the committee of foreign affairs for certain publications and letters as being inconsistent with his official character and duty, when the said Thomas Paine resigned his office; thereupon Resolved that the said Thomas Paine is dismissed from any further service in the said office, and the committee of foreign affairs, are directed to call upon said Thomas Paine, and receive from him on oath all public letters, papers & documents in his possession. A fourth amendment was moved as a substitute to the whole in the words following, "Resolved That the committee of foreign affairs, be directed to take out of the possession of Thomas Paine, all the public papers entrusted to him as secretary to that committee, and then discharge him from that office."

When the question was about to be put, division was called for, and the question being put to adopt the first part.

Passed in the affirmative.

On the question to adopt the second part, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell, it was resolved in the affirmative. The question, being then about to be put on the main question a division was called for and the yeas and nays being required on the first part by Mr. McKean, resolved unanimously, in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause namely "and then discharge him from that office," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn.

The States being divided the clause was lost.

So much for that illustrious personage, whilst in office.

But we are told that he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington.

We are happy in finding it at length acknowledged that it is an honor to have enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington. Let us examine whether Paine was worthy of the friendship expressed in General Washington's letter to him, and in what manner these disinterested and unsolicited services were returned.

General Washington's letter to Paine.

"ROCKHILL, September 10, 1783.

"I have learned, since I have been at this place, that you are at Bordentown. Whether for the sake of retirement or economy, I know not.—Be it for either, for both, or whatever it may, if you come to this place, and partake with me, I shall be exceedingly happy to see you at it.

"Your presence may remind Congress of your past services to this country. And if it is in my power to express them, command my best exertions with freedom as they will be rendered cheerfully by one, who entertains a lively sense of the importance of your works; and who, with much pleasure, subscribes himself, your sincere friend,

"G. WASHINGTON."

Extracts from Paine's letter to Washington.

"Errors or caprices of the temper can be pardoned & forgotten; but a cold, deliberate crime of the heart, such as Mr. Washington is capable of acting, is not to be washed away."

"The injury which Mr. Washington's administration has done to the character as well as to the commerce of America, is too great to be repaired by him."

"In what a fraudulent light must Mr. Washington's character appear in the world when his declarations and his conduct are compared together."

"It is laughable to hear Mr. Washington talk of his sympathetic feelings who has always been remarked even among his friends, for not having any."

"The successful skirmishes at the close of the campaign of 1776 (matters would scarcely be noticed in a better state of things) make the brilliant exploits of General Washington's seven years campaign.—No wonder we see so much pusillanimity in the President, when we see so little enterprise in the General."

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"As to you, Sir, treacherous in private friendship, and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any."

And yet Paine is recommended to the people of the United States, because he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington. Paine is the last man in America who should accuse our illustrious hero with a want of sympathetic feelings, & of treachery in private friendship, as it was principally owing to the generous exertions and great influence of Washington in his behalf, that he obtained the £500 from the state of Pennsylvania; the 3000 dollars from congress and other assistance from New-York and New-Jersey. Behold the grateful return for all these services is, the most wanton, deliberate and unfounded abuse, in order to ruin a reputation, gained by the most meritorious services and splendid actions, and a long and laborious life, devoted to the service of his country, and the happiness of his fellow citizens.

It was this attempt to destroy the character and popularity of Washington, that rendered Paine such a favorite with the President and his party. These are the useful labors, which form their bond of union and friendship. Americans will hardly be able to resist claims upon their gratitude, thus powerfully urged; nor view with indifference the warm friend and advocate of a man, thus honorably distinguished for his violent abuse, and unfounded calumnies of Washington.

To the friends of Oppressed Humanity.

"MAY a man of India change his skin, or a cat of the mountain her spots." Those are impossibilities which our understanding acknowledges as soon as the query is suggested to us, and yet, because of those impossibilities a large mass of our fellow-beings are subjected to all the ignominy & injustice of slavery, because supreme wisdom has been pleased to permit the sun and air of a particular portion of the earth, to darken the skins of its inhabitants, the lighter complexioned men of other districts, presume that he has marked them for bondage. If such reasoning were founded in truth we should have the chain of slavery continued until it encircled the globe: The English would be the slaves of Russia, the Gauls of Britain, the proud Castilians the servants of France, the warthy Moor the slave of the Spaniards, and so the business would go on, until all the inhabitants were bound in slavery, to the fairest skin on earth. The absurdity of this opinion is calculated to excite a smile of ridicule; but that emotion is instantly repressed by a recollection of the misery which it has created. It has violated that law of love, by which the Benevolent Parent of the world intended its inhabitants should be united—and covered some of the most beautiful and fertile portions of the earth with fraud, misery, and the blood of men!

Beholding those awful events, and being deeply sensible of the impolicy & injustice of the bondage in which our fellow men are held, we are desirous of employing, and to excite others, to use all lawful means to lessen the evils and finally to promote the total abolition of slavery.

How can Americans speak, or even think of the high privileges of liberty with which Providence has condescended to bless them, while they are causing thousands of their fellow men to groan under the heart-grinding oppressions of slavery? The appeal which they made to the world, when they were about breaking asunder the chains of their own bondage, is a severe condemnation of every species of slavery. It is there declared—"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

After such a declaration can we presume, under what pretext shall we dare to hold our fellow-men in bondage? Let not this language, nor these appeals be heard in vain.

We most earnestly solicit the lovers of virtue and religion, the friends of oppressed humanity, to aid us in the good work in which we have engaged.

Policy, justice, virtue, all that is approved by heaven, and dear to the heart of man, should make us zealous in the prosecution of this design; neither individuals nor nations, however they may hide their iniquity from men can wind through the secret paths of wickedness unseen by Him to whose eye all things are present; and can we suppose that the crimes attendant on slavery, committed in the broad light of day, are unnoticed by perfect wisdom and goodness? The justice of the Supreme Ruler, though slow and full of mercy, is nevertheless sure. Every nation that has pursued wickedness, to a certain degree, has sealed its own doom! Recollect the Jews, whose iniquity brought destruction on their heads; look at the records of history and behold how certainly the displeasure of Providence has followed the crimes of nations! Let those recollections awaken us from our slumbers before the period for useful exertions pass away. Let us plead with our fellow-citizens in behalf of oppressed innocence, of the injured people of Africa, and persuade them to call down the mercy rather than the indignation of Supreme Justice. For this purpose, let us form societies to detect and bring to just punishment, kidnappers and all other violators of those laws which favour persons of colour, and let us employ the eloquent language of truth mingled with gentleness, to promote the enactment of laws still more favourable to humanity and justice.

We hope this appeal to your hearts, and understandings, will not be fruitless, and are your friends.

Signed on behalf, and by the direction of the Abolition Society of Delaware, in Wilmington, held the 17th of the 7th month, 1802.

CYRUS NEWLIN, President.
ZACHARIAH JESS, Secretary.

American Intelligence.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, Nov. 2.

On the evening of Tuesday last an old man and his two sons, were detected in passing counterfeit bank notes in this town.—On searching them, upwards of 1700 dollars in 5 & 10 dollar notes of the Bank of the United States, were found in their possession. They passed by the name of Johnson; but we understand they have confessed since their apprehension, that they are of the name of Kennedy, and live in Hardin county, where the notes were made, by a man named Smith. Immediately on this confession, a messenger was dispatched to the governor with the above information.

We yesterday received a letter from Frankfort, which states, that on Saturday morning "the mail to the Green River county, &c. was forcibly taken from the rider, together with his great coat and horn, a few miles beyond Shelbyville. The rider returned to Shelbyville, from whence a party is gone in pursuit of the villain."

The letter further says, "In the mail were directions from the governor for apprehending the accomplices of the men you have in your jail for forgery, and it is supposed it was to obtain the letter containing them, that the robbery was committed."

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breckinridge court house, containing all the letters and packages for the Green river county, Nashville, Natchez, New Orleans, &c. was this morning forcibly taken from the rider together with his great coat and post horn, about six miles from Shelbyville on the road to Middleburgh. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prostrate him to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P. M.
Frankfort, Kentucky.
In behalf of the Post Master general.
Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

Arrived schooner Nautilus captain Bishop, 19 days from Port Republican letters per the Nautilus represent the island to be in the most deplorable state. The coffee plantations are generally laid waste by the contending armies, and the present crop is nearly all destroyed. The blacks continue their ravages and are successful in almost every engagement with the white

troops. They are well supplied with arms and ammunition, have taken L'Archave, and surround and menace Port Republican, which it was supposed they could make as easy conquest of, were they acquainted with the weakness of the place, and the dismay of their opponents. 300 women and children and a few men had arrived at that place from L'Archave, but not an officer escaped death—and several boats, over crowded with fugitive women and children, had sunk.

Captain Quails in a new schooner from Norfolk, had sailed for Jamaica three days before the departure of the Nautilus, passing L'Archave the day the Nautilus left Port Republic. The blacks were keeping up a continual fire on that town, but saw no return of fire—the houses appeared not to be burnt, and no firing in the country, near the town. On the passing St. Marks, saw five schooners crowded with women. In lat. 27. 30, long. 73. spoke the schooner Kitty, of Charleston, capt. James Smith; he was bound to Barbadoes, & was then steering for New Providence having lost her masts in lat. 29. 55, long 42.

Spoke off the Capes, the brig Henry Sherman, from Gibraltar bound to this port. Took a pilot on board on Tuesday, passed a brig and a schooner in the bay, bound up.

IN CHANCERY.

December 15, 1801.

ORDERED, that the report of Isaac Horley, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Moore shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's newspapers or served on the Guardian of the heirs of said Moore before the 15th day of February next.

The said report states the price of the said estate to be 3000 Dollars.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.
Certificate of the publication of the above is wanted.

S. H. HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Cap.

By order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers has obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Nutter, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to bring theirs in legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 11th day of June next, otherwise by law they may be excluded.

HENRY E. BAYLY
AND WIFE,
JOHN DANDUTH, Ex'rs.
Nov. 25th, 1802. 3w—46.

For Sale on a Credit,

A VALUABLE TRACT of Land, lying in Queen Ann's county, on the Eastern Bay, and extending about one mile on the Bay. There are three hundred and sixty-six acres in this tract about one hundred or one hundred & twenty of which are cleared.—This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, has a valuable apple orchard upon it with other fruit trees; and there are forty-six bushels of wheat seeded this fall. The adjoining waters furnish an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons.—Possession with an indisputable title will be given on the first day of January next, and the terms more particularly made known, on application to

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Centreville, Nov. 2, 1802. 3w—45

THE subscriber intending to remove out of this County in the course of the winter, offers for sale two lots in the town of Oxford, whereon stands a comfortable Dwelling House, carriage House, Stables and Smoke House, &c. all in good repair, together with a large Garden containing some excellent fruit Trees; as for Situation perhaps this is equal to any in the county, this might be a safe & agreeable retreat in the sickly season particularly to those who are fond of Fish, Oysters and wild Fowls, there is an abundance of them in their season. For further particulars inquire of

ANTHONY BANNING.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 30.

JACOBINIC HEROISM.

It has been customary in all countries and in all ages to announce to the world the exploits of brave men. The object of such a custom must no doubt have been for the laudable purpose of inspiring posterity with the valor of their predecessors. In imitation of these examples I am now about to bring forward as conspicuously as possible the brilliant action of Jacob Gibson, one of the Associate Justices and noted bullies of Talbot County, in the character of *Mulatto*. Viz: In consequence of my presuming to vindicate my character from the Calumnies of this peaceable Citizen, he, on Tuesday last, in the true spirit of a Jacobin, way-laid me and brought my head to the ground before I knew the assassin was near me. Thus, my respectable readers, are you informed of the latest feat of this man's pugilism. I will now leave you all to judge whether he has improved in courage and in the art of boxing fairly, since he applied his fist even to male and female descriptions.

J. COWAN.

From Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, Aug. 16th, 1802, received yesterday, via Boston.

"A convention has been signed here, by this government and your minister, to ascertain the spoliation; but it only embraces Spanish depredations, and exonerates the Spanish government from any act of the French, in or out of Spanish ports. Hence all French consular condemnations and seizures within the jurisdiction of the Spanish ports will not be taken cognizance of."

"I understand the court of Portugal is much displeased with your executive for the removal of its minister."

Extract of a letter dated

Port au Prince, Oct. 21, 1802.

The inhabitants of this unhappy island are loaded with taxes. They have just been taxed nineteen millions of livres, under the pretence that these different duties are, for the maintenance of the army charged with re-establishing order in St. Domingo.

The commodities, goods or animals of every person whatever are put into requisition; and when payment is asked for, the planter is laughed at, and after having poured on him a thousand injuries, they roughly push him out of doors. Every day such a scene is renewed.

The very inhabitants who are overwhelmed with such enormous taxes, are compelled to go upon guard 15 times a month, or ten to go out of the city to fight in the mountains where they are sent to be murdered by the rebellious negroes.

Every body privately complains of the despotism of the commanders, and of the general oppression; but alas! no one dares to raise his voice, and only laments his doom in silence.

This is, in a few words, our deplorable situation. Hence nineteen out of 20 inhabitants of the colony would be very glad to leave it. Far from feeling any chance to better our situation we are but too much convinced that they only want to take from us the few dollars left us by the negroes.

From Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1802.

On Sunday morning, that disgrace to human nature, the notorious Tom Paine, left this city for the Seat of Government. During his stay here we cannot find that he has been invited by one of the more respectable class of Democrats. At least, if they have paid him any attention, they have taken care to render themselves invisible by going under cover of the night. Indeed it is no wonder that men of respectability (for there are some men of character among the Democrats) should be ashamed to associate with such a miscreant—a man

Whole life is one continued scene, Of all that's infamous & mean—

Tom Paine, notwithstanding he professed his stay in Baltimore to the 9th day, yet do we not find (strange to tell) that the price of Brandy has appreciated.

The demos profess themselves much at a loss for the reason of Paine's long stay here. O ye shallow brained mortals, know ye not that it was necessary for Mr. Jefferson to consult the heads of houses before he could take measures—Jefferson by his premature conduct has committed himself more than once too often. We think he will act more cautiously in future. Besides, we do not know, but perhaps the attorney general might have been out of the way and on so momentous an occasion the best authority should be consulted.

Valuable Receipt for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to the public a most valuable Receipt for the TARN and GOM. In order that the same may be of more general utility, a subscription paper will be open in a few days at one dollar each person, to the number of sixty, when the same will be delivered to each subscriber in a printed copy, from the original. The Dutchess of Devonshire, in presence of the subscriber, gave M. Rappan sixty guineas for the above Receipt.

JOHN WEBLEY.

Boston, Nov. 23, 1802. 4w—46. N. B. On a close of the subscription the original shall be for inspection of the subscribers.

Postponement.

The sale of the following valuable property is postponed until Monday the day of January next; when it will be sold on the premises in Small Lots of about thirty acres, except the lower part with the improvements which will contain about 100 acres. Other Lots will be laid off to front the road leading to Bailey's Neck and the creek. Terms of sale as before mentioned. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

J. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Thursday the 14th December next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern, Boston.

THAT valuable Farm being formerly a part of Peach Blossom estate, and now the property of Gr. A. Ham Haskins & Co. containing 350 acres lying on the main Road within three and a half miles of Boston, on the Branch of Third Haven, running up to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side by the creek, two sides by the main road and the other by an established fence between that & Parrot's land in Bailey's Neck, the cleared land lays on the creek, by which much fencing is saved; In point of situation there are few farms that have greater advantages than this, laying on navigable water sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels burthen to load at the landing, and a bounding in fish, oysters and wild fowl in their season. The improvements are a tolerable good frame dwelling house, Kitchen, meat house and a good barn, a small apple orchard, &c. about one half is wood land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with white and red oak, hickory and black walnut, and there is within a convenient distance of the house a never failing spring of excellent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, and the remaining three fourths to three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOSEPH HASKINS

of G. Haskins & Co. November 14, 1802.

TO be rented, and possession given the first day of January, 1803, a valuable Farm near Middle-Town, with good improvements, there is seeded on the said Farm Rye, Corn and a half Acre of early ripe Wheat. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HOOPER,

Deerfield County, November the 21st, 1802. 3w—44

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan, of Easton, by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland—all persons indebted to the said Samuel Swan by bond, bill, note or account are desired to settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to—by

RICHARD STANFIELD, Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan. Easton, Nov. 19th, 1802. 3w—46.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale in Salisbury, all the real estate of William M. Bryde, late of Somerset County, deceased lying and situate in Worcester and Somerset Counties viz.

On Saturday the 4th day of December next, the following tracts or parcels of Land situate in Worcester County & known by the names of Consolidation Mill Lot, & part of Gibbons's Liberty, and on the Saturday following being the 11th Halls Adventure, Kings Neglect, Cherry Tree, & Sankeys Islands, part of Newbury, part of Dougate, Adams's Discovery, Neglect, & Weatherly's marshes in Somerset county. Any description of this property will be unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber who will show the Lands. The terms of sale are that the purchaser or purchasers must give bond to the Trustee to be approved of by him conditioned for the payment of one third of the purchase with interest on the whole in twelve months one third with interest, in eighteen months, & the remaining third with interest in two years from the day of sale.

JAMES RITCHIE, Trustee. Salisbury, 6th November, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an Act of Insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES DICKINSON.

MISS MARY ANN FLETCHER.

WHO has acted as an Assistant for several years in a School in Philadelphia, respectfully offers her services to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, to teach their daughters Drawing, Tambouring, Embroidery, Netting, open work, Filigree, Fancy Baskets, and in short all kinds of needle work. Her mother will also teach children Reading, Writing and plain sewing in the same school. Those Ladies who are disposed to promote the above schools will be pleased to apply to Mr. John Goldsborough, of Easton, to whom I have sent a subscription Paper, from which they may know the terms of tuition. Nov. 18, 1802.

Notice

It has obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Walker, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, 1802.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r. of William Walker, deceased.

AGREEABLE to the Will of the said Wm. Walker, deceased, will be exposed to public sale on the 15th day of December next, on the premises, the lot and improvements at the Hole in the Wall, on which said William Walker, lately deceased, together with all other Lands said William Walker was entitled to, & probably some personal property. The above property will be sold on a Credit, which with the terms of sale will be made known at the time by

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r. of Wm. Walker, Deceased.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Princess Anne, in Somerset County. There is an old Land: a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years neglected, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the first timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN,

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802. N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them. H. W.

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, as an overseer on Mrs. Enalls's Farm at Shoal-Creek, an industrious, honest, and sober man, without a family. No person need apply, without bringing good recommendations. C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

John Hughes } In Chancery, Bennett Bracco and } Nov. 8, 1802. James Boker and wife. }

THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of the following tracts of land, to wit, Bachelors Branch, Bachelors Branch Addition, Thel's keep-out, Bennetts Neglect, Bennetts Neglect resurveyed, part of Neglect and Triangle lying on Saint Michaels river, in Talbot county, and so much of Halls Range next adjoining the said tracts as will make up the quantity of four hundred acres. It is stated by the complainant that Bennett Bracco, one of the defendants, who is the Grandson, and would have been sole heir if the Act to direct descents had not passed, has appeared by his Guardian and answered the said bill. It is therefore ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this notice to be inserted at least three weeks successively in Cowan's newspaper before the last day of December next; to the end that each of the heirs of the said John Bracco, whether they be mentioned in the bill or otherwise may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the substance and object thereof, and may appear in this court on or before the last Tuesday of April next in person or by a solicitor to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Public Vendue.

Will be offered at Public Sale at the Dwelling of Mr. James Denry, on Wednesday the 15th of December.

ALL the remaining personal property of the late Mr. J. E. Denry, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, some of the horses have been for the wagon, also will be offered for a term of years several valuable Negroes. And on the Friday following in Caroline County on the Farm adjoining Joshua Clark, Esq. will be offered such plantation Utensils, Fodder and a parcel of Flax. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock of both places, and terms made known on the days of sale.

HENRY BANNING, Executor. November 15th 1802. 3w—44

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.

Sept. 23, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received **COLOGNE MILL STONES**, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indisputable title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins's Phalaris, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Anne's County, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Rye Brook and 2 from the Nine Bridges. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each on which are a good dwelling House, two Barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 120 acres, lying in Queen Anne's County, within 3 or 4 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Potter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton. This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expense be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Armadale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Anne's County will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wootter's Tavern, Rye Brook, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in Fact for the Trustees of the late C. Cookbanks.

Easton, October 5, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.

For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Printed at this Office with accuracy & dispatch.

Valuable Medicines,

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Jane Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstruction in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wye County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOWER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hower, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 27, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOWER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect.

is mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of late remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, Speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, itches, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and on handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and pus, which is apt to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A foreign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies, which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. &c. and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or an infant a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatsoever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salvo,

It is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent &c. &c.

remittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual. It is not one in a hundred but has occasion to take more than one, & numbers not buy a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to commercial patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, ff—21.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Four.

MARY HECH.

Administratrix.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r

Benjamin Willmott;

BECS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for the great encouragement he has received since his commencement in business; and as he expects to be absent for a few weeks from Easton, requests such of his friends as may wish to discharge their accounts, to call upon Mr. James Trub, whose receipt shall be good against him. Those watches that are on hand, belonging to different persons, will be regularly delivered to their owners, on application at the shop.

He takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Trub, who will continue the Watch Making Business in the above shop.

Easton, October 26, 1802.